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Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 14.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 5, 1853.

Whole No. 852

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL.
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first in-
sertion, and fifty cents per square for
each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

G. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
G. C. ELLIS.

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb. 23d, 1853.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesha and Randolph.

A. D. DRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-
okee, Benton and Talladesha—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

B. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court
of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any
business confided to their professional manage-
ment.
Office in Lebanon, DeKalb County, Ala.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladesha, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chan-
cery courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
Court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851.

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery, Ala.

I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley
Esq., and will be much obliged to the pub-
lic for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that
he has opened a Livery Sta-
ble, in the Town of Jacksonville, and is
prepared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse; and Saddle and
Harness horses; and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.

Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 25, 1852.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
TRUST IN GOD AND PERSEVERE.
BY OLIVER OAKWOOD.
Brother, is life's morning clouded?
Has the sunlight ceased to shine?
Is the earth in darkness shrouded?
Wouldst thou at thy lot repine?
Cheer up, brother!—let the vision
Look above—see! light is near:
Soon will come the next transition—
'Trust in God and persevere!'

Brother, has life's hope receded?
Hast thou sought its joys in vain?
Friends proved false when mostly needed,
Foes rejoicing at the pain?
Cheer up, brother!—there's a blessing
Waiting for thee—never fear;
Foes forgiving, sins confessing,
'Trust in God and persevere!'

Brother, all things round are calling,
With united voice, 'Be strong!
Though the wrongs of earth be galling,
They must lose their strength ere long.
Yea, my brother, though life's troubles
Drive thee near to dark despair,
Soon 'twill vanish like a bubble—
'Trust in God and persevere!'

He, from His high throne in Heaven,
Watches every step you take;
He will see each letter taken,
Which your foes in anger make.
Cheer up, brother!—He has power,
To dry up the bitter tear,
And, though darkest tempests lower,
'Trust in God and persevere!'

Brother, there's a quiet summer
Waiting for thee in the grave;
Brother, there's a glorious number
Christ in mercy deigns to save.
Wait, then, till life's quiet even
Closes round thee calm and clear;
And till called from earth to heaven,
'Trust in God and persevere!'

LOW ON A FOREST BED.
BY JAMES GIBSON LYONS.
Low on a forest bed
A weary pilgrim lay,
A fever scorched his brow,
His home was far away;
September trod in light
The blue Missouri sky,
When that lone wanderer sought
The red man's hut to die!

He crossed the surging sea
From England's noble shore;
To learn in pathless wilds
The forest's secret lore:
He climbed the broad green hills,
Where Ozark's hunters dwell;
The fatal seasons came,
The lonely stranger fell!

As Huron's clear wave breaks,
Hushed on a desert strand,
He bowed his head and died,
In that far mountain land:
His sun went down in peace,
He felt no doubts or fears,
For he had kept the faith,
From boyhood's happy years!

Fast by a swift dark stream
Where dewy blossoms spring
And wild-wood branches wave
On that sepulchral turf
No breathing marble weeps
But angels know the place
Where that young christian sleeps!

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEET CORN.—A correspondent of
the New England Farmer, among other
pertinent questions asks, "How does
sweet corn affect the soil on which it is
raised? has it been tried as food for
stock and if so, with what success?"
We have had some little experience, for
the last five or six years in raising sweet
corn for the table and for fodder; and
that experience has taught us that sweet
corn exhausts the soil just about in pro-
portion as the stalk is larger and more
nutritious than the Northern yellow
corn. The kind of sweet corn we have
raised grows about eight feet high, the
ear eight or ten inches long, large white
and plump kernel, and ten rows to the
ear. The pith of dark red color, is called
the Evergreen Sweet Corn. The seed
was procured from Ohio some eight
years since. For fodder we sow it in
drills, three feet apart, and drop the ker-
nels from six to ten inches apart. The
yield of fodder the last year was at the
rate of seven tons to the acre. Our
horses and cows love the best of hay
to luxuriate upon sweet corn-stalks, well
cured, and run through a straw cutter.
The stalks of the sweet corn are large,
and require much care in curing to pre-
vent mould. They should stand erect
in the barn, or wherever sheltered, and
enjoy the benefit of the air. Cutting
the stalks as near to the ground as pos-
sible, we leaned here and there a stalk
together, leaving from ten to twenty
uncut, and placing the top, to prevent
stalks together near the top, to prevent
falling. In this manner the stalks dried
rapidly, and getting them before the
heavy and late rains, we have not lost a
pound of fodder. Sweet corn should
be planted or sown in drills, or broad
cast (if you prefer), at the same time
that common corn is planted. The
richer and deeper the soil, the more
sure and abundant the crop.

Vermont Watchman.

THE BEE MOTH.

Such of our readers as are engaged
in the bee culture will be glad to learn

that a remedy has been discovered which
effectually prevents the ravages of the
moth. The frequent and serious injury
caused by this pestiferous insect has de-
rived many persons from entering into
the business of raising bees, more espe-
cially as in some localities the ravages
have been so great as nearly to destroy
both bees and honey. The plan is this:
Split joints of cane through the centre
and arrange them on the four sides of
the hive, with the split side resting on
the platform. The moth, instead of de-
positing its eggs under the edge of the
hive, will lay them under the split cane.
From these depositories they may be re-
moved and destroyed as often as neces-
sary with very little trouble. A friend
informs us that he knows the plan has
been tried and found entirely successful.
Mobile Tribune.

CHEAP WASH FOR COTTAGES OF WOOD.

For the outside of wooden cottages,
barns, out-buildings, fences, &c., where
economy is important, the following
wash is recommended:

Take a clean barrel that will hold wa-
ter. Put in it a half a bushel of fresh
quiltlime, and shake it by pouring over it
boiling water sufficient to cover it
four or five inches deep, and stirring it
till slaked.
Then quite slaked, dissolve in water
and add 2 lbs. sulphate of zinc, (white
vitriol), which may be had at any of the
druggists, and which, in a few days, will
cause the whitewash to harden on the
wood-work. Add sufficient water to
bring it to the consistency of thick
whitewash. This wash is of course
white, and as white is a color which we
think should never be used, except upon
buildings a good deal surrounded by
trees, so as to prevent its glare, we would
make it a fawn or drab color before
using it.

To make the above wash a pleasing
cream color, add 4 lbs. yellow ochre.
For fawn color, take 4 lbs.umber, 1
lb. Indian red, and 1 lb. lampblack.

To make the wash gray or stone color,
add 1 lb. raw umber and 2 lbs. lamp-
black.

The color may be put on with a com-
mon whitewash brush, and will be found
much more durable than common whitewash,
as the sulphate of zinc sets or
hardens the whitewash.

COMMON WHITENESS.—Slake one-
half peck of lime with boiling water;
when slaked, reduce it to the consistency
of whitewash, by adding boiling water;
dissolve half an ounce of indigo blue in
hot water, and stir that in; then add
half a gallon of chamber-ley and stir
the whole well, when the wash will be
ready to be put on, and will prove to be
a beautiful white color, and not subject
to peel off.—*Dwelling's Architecture.*

**FIRE AND WATER-PROOF PREPARA-
TIONS.** Slake common stone-lime in a
close vessel, and when cool pass eight
quarts thro' a fine sieve; add to it one
quart of fine salt and two gallons of
pure water. Boil and skin. Then to
every four gallons of this mixture, add
one and a quarter pounds of sulphate
of lime, and five quarts of
fine beach sand. This wash will now
admit any coloring matter that may be
desired, and may be applied with a paint
or whitewash brush, in the same man-
ner as oil paints. A writer remarking
on the good qualities of this preparation
for roofs, says: "It looks better than
paint, will stop leaks in the roof pre-
sent from growing, and when laid
upon brick-work will render it impen-
etrable to rain or moisture." A wash
of this kind might be beneficially ap-
plied to the roofs of houses, &c., in stead
of paint.

[*Southern Agriculturist.*]

From the N. O. Delta.

A SKETCH.

BY JESSIE HUGHES.

I am kneeling by thy grave, Annie
Slater, mingling my grief with the tears
of heaven, which glisten bright and
travelling on the bosom of the lovely,
modest flowers springing above thee.
The violet and myrtle peep out from
thy vine-trimmed grave, and the sweet
lambrook, kissed by the sporting zephyr,
sends forth its sweet and mellow per-
fume. The young birds call and fill
across thy narrow bed, while the reful-
gent rays of the sun fall warm and
pleasant on the joyous earth. All na-
ture smiles bright and beautiful, while
thy young heart lies crushed and broken
beneath the sod. I have no wish to
weep, still the tears start unbidden from
the font—my heart is full to overflow-
ing. When pale, anxious face, and thy
delicate form, bowed down in thy youth
with misery, come up before me, I feel
as if I could weep my life away as thou
didst die, poor Annie Slater!

I'm thinking of thee as when first we
met Annie—of thy young smiling face
and those soft pleading, hazel eyes, of thy
curling auburn hair—the lifeblood dyed
upon thy cheek, and the graceful curve
of thy cord lip—and of thy smile—
Ah, could I see a sweet moist shine
With smiles and not remember thee!
With music of thy soft and gentle voice,
falls thrilling sweet upon the ear of my
memory, and though waking I forget my
memory, and though thou again art by
my side, young, happy and joyous as in
the hours of our girlhood. With hand
clasped in hand, we wander and conjure
up bright visions in the future: I see a
gain the tear drops glisten for a moment

in those angel orbs and the low-toned
voice grow tremulous whenever we
speak of him to whom thy troth is
plighted. Ah! how thou didst love him
—him so much beneath thee, gentle
Annie Slater.

I remember well the day you wedded,
Annie—how pale and calm thou wert as
thou passed me by and leant upon the
arm of him who had sworn to love and
cherish you: thy step was not so firm,
nor thy lip so smiling as their wont—
though thy lute-like voice was silent and
I missed much its music—soul spoke in
those eyes and revealed to me without a
sound, thy happiness. In the distance I
looked on, and read in every glance wo-
man's true devotion. How delicate and
beautiful thou wert, attired in white,
with one simple rose caught up among
thy clustering hair, the only ornament,
save the band of gold which encircled
thy finger! And thus I left thee—a
young, pure, beautiful and happy bride
—happy in thy love, happy in the ig-
norance of falsehood and deceit, and
happier still in the belief that thou wert
linked forever to him thy "soul most
cherished"—that if he were the first to
die, thy spirit, too, would flee and cling
to his—pulsation cease within thee, for
life could not be life without him.
"When the stem dies, the leaf that grew
Out of its heart must perish too."

I remember too, when thou bade first
saw the light of this cold, cruel world of
ours, all thy tender care and gentle
patience, and how all the grief of a father
thy husband, had grown less
affectionate of late—had found one in
whose smile there lingered a strange be-
gunning spell, and whose vily converse
interested more than thine, so filled with
sweet simplicity—he had spoken, per-
haps, in a rougher tone, causing those
mild eyes to raise pleadingly to his seek-
ing wondering innocence the cause—but
all this was forgotten in that joyful mo-
ment. How the bright flush came and
went from thy transparent cheek, when I
suddenly kissed thy baby girl and found
her eyes so like the mother's!—with
what anxiety you watched, as I sought
to trace, without avail some faint re-
semblance to thy "soul's lord,"—the
father. Once more I left thee smiling,
not as thou wert when a bride, a pain-
ful, yet a happy smile, but the smile of
a mother (who has learned the deceit of
mankind in the object most worshipped)
on her new-born, sinless babe: 'twas
thus you smiled, sweet Annie Slater.

I remember when she stepped between
thee and thy love, Annie—when she
came with her soft, bland smile, blue
eyes and fair curling hair, with her arm
clasped round thy slender, fragile form,
and her deceptive tongue, wooing thy
friendship and thy husband's love: how
eagerly she sought and hovered near
thee—shining with a false brightness
the better to delude thy trusting soul,
and crush with misery thy devoted
heart: the time came, Annie, when you
learned the treachery of her whom thou
believed so pure. He then neglected
and reproached and chilled thee, calmly
yet you bore his threats and insults for
the sake of thy precious child—never
once leaving a reproach, and never
had come between thee and life.
The gentle "I do not blame her," was so
magnanimous that you rose high and far
above the woman who had supplanted
you. I cannot forget the cruel artifice
of her so young and yet so false—so cold
and calculating in her design, so cautious
in her progress, and yet so sure in her
success.

Time passed on, thy cheek grew paler
and thine eyes more heavenly. All
could read thy loneliness and dejection:
who had led thee to the altar had de-
serted thee for one unworthy even his
love then thy heart broke, for the world
was a blank without him for whom
thou hadst loved to live, and lived to
love. Ah! how I hung over thee and
saw thee withering and languishing
like flowers, (through lack of moisture).
Oh it was a terrible thing to watch thy
young pure heart slowly breaking—
String after string was rent in twain: the
last remaining one seemed struggling ag-
ainst its fate but tightened slowly, day
by day, till, with one desperate effort, it
snapped asunder—and then our gentle
Annie was no more!

I will not speak of them, Annie al-
though he led her to the altar, smiling,
not as thou hadst smiled, but with silent
triumph on her lip. Of him I might say
much, but he has sunk so low beneath
the noble, generous and high-minded
creature that God in the power of His
piece called into existence as a master-
piece of sin, as one who has thrown aside all
feeling and justice, and only bears the
name of man. Of her I shall have cause
to speak in after years. When she
learns to deceive him as she deceived
thee, rebel against his wish, as she re-
belled against her old and gray haired
father's—when she has broken his heart
as she has broken thine—then Annie
Slater I will come again and bend o'er
thy little grave, and moisten it as I have
done to-day with my tears.

NORTH CAROLINA COPPER.—A com-
pany of Englishmen are now working
successfully a copper mine in Cherokee
county, N. C. The copper ore is said
to be strongly impregnated with silver.
The Asheville, News states that a sub-
stance very much resembling, and be-
lieved by many to be the pure diamond,
has been recently found in Buncombe
county. It cuts glass and steel. The
finder has "several pieces of large size."

THE GOLD DISCOVERIES AND THEIR PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES.

From the Washington Republic.
"The gold question" is occupying
the attention of the economists of
Europe, who find their old theories
and calculations sadly disturbed by
the present enormous production
of the precious metal. There,
more strongly than here, the con-
viction appears to be entertained
that the continued influx of gold
at the prevailing rate is destined
to exercise a marked and early in-
fluence upon political, mercantile,
and social affairs. It is perhaps be-
cause any considerable change in the
relation of values, is calculated
to disturb the systems of old
countries more than of our own,
that the question of the probable
consequences of the recent discov-
eries has assumed more of a
controversial aspect than with us.
With a more generally diffused
prosperity, and with fewer incum-
brances to weigh down the ener-
gies of our people, the question is
not indeed, likely to awaken exten-
sive apprehension in any quarter.
But in Europe where subjects gra-
under enormous debts and tax-
ation, and where large and almost
helpless classes depend upon the
value of gold in England, for in-
stance, will be a reduction in the
amount of the debt and through that
result will bring relief to the mas-
ses from whose industry the millions
of yearly interests are derived, it
will be also full of misery to the
tons of thousands of feeble men,
aged women, widows, and orphans,
whose sole means of sustenance are
invested in the debts thus affected.
The object of British monetary leg-
islation, especially of the measures
originated by the late Sir R. Peel,
has been to secure the value of the
debt, and consequently of the in-
terest, from fluctuation—to consti-
tute the debt into a certain and im-
movable burden, to be borne by the
producing classes for the benefit of
those dependent upon fixed money
incomes. Regarded from this point
of view, the discoveries in Cali-
fornia and Australia may be con-
sidered proofs of the folly of legis-
lative attempts to control the fu-
ture. They are a piece of retribu-
tive justice, reversing the wrong
done by privileged classes, and
punishing the folly which at the
close of the last war sacrificed the
rights of the British people on the
shrine of expediency.

It is worthy of note that all the
European writers on this question
so far as we know without an ex-
ception regard a reduction in the
value of gold as a large as it is. When
California first sent forth its stream,
tiny as it was in comparison with
that which now flows—Mr. Mc-
Culloch, writing in the London
Times, foretold this result. Alons
Michel Chevalier, the French econ-
omist, Mr. Hankey, governor or
deputy governor of the Bank of
England, and Mr. Stirling, a Scotch
writer, author of the "Philosophy
of Trade," have since written upon
the subject knowledge of the extent
and productiveness of the aurifer-
ous regions; and, though differing
widely on controversial points, they
are agreed on this that the supplies
if continued, will produce an un-
precedented rapid advance of
prices; involving, of course, a pro-
portionate diminution of the pres-
ent value of money.

Mr. Stirling, the latest of the
writers referred to, starts with the
principle that "the cost of produc-
tion from the point 'about which
all exchangeable value, all prices
oscillate—the centre of repose
and continuance; and that taking
the world at large as one great
market, nothing will universally
and permanently either elevate or
depress the value of the precious
metals but a permanent change in
the conditions of their production."
This change constitutes one of the
most remarkable features in Cali-
fornia and Australia where gold
is obtained even including the la-
bor of all those who are engaged
in the search and get none at great-
ly diminished cost. As a rule, no
complex machinery, no capital, is
necessary, even hired labor is em-
ployed but seldom; the supply be-
ing more directly the product, so
far as value is concerned, of mere
manual labor than capital, and
more exclusively represents wages
than any other commodity what-
ever. In both countries, the gold is
not only greater in quantity than
has ever been obtained from mines
before known, but it is obtained by
comparatively much less labor.
Hence, according to Mr. Stirling's
principle, the source of the value

of gold—the cost of production—
has been much diminished by these
discoveries; and all the gold in the
world, like old machinery, has been
deteriorated by the discovery of
cheaper gold or improved ma-
chinery. Mr. Stirling estimates
that in 1852, the yearly increase of
gold from California and Australia
was two and a half times more
than was annually obtained from
all other sources up to 1848, and
on this, as we think, moderate cal-
culation he remarks:

"That these extraordinary sup-
plies of a metal forming the uni-
versal standard of value, produced
by the simplest labor in a state
ready for the market the day after
it is dug from the earth or washed
from the sands, and at almost no
other cost than the manual labor
employed in gathering it—that these
supplies, if continued will produce
a rise of prices in England and in
all countries using a gold standard
to an extent to which recent times
furnishes no example, it seems im-
possible for any one accustomed to
think upon such subjects to enter-
tain a reasonable doubt."

He continues:
"My deliberate conviction is that
if the present rate of production
is continued but for a very few
years longer, great mercantile and
social change may be expected—a
disturbance of the existing rela-
tions of property such as the world has
not seen for nearly three centuries;
and that, we shall deceive ourselves
by a false analogy if we conclude
that the flood of gold which is now
pouring in upon our market from
Russia, from California and from
Australia, added to unabated sup-
plies from older sources, will be as
tardy in its operation upon prices
as the increased supply of silver
was in former days."

Contemplating the national con-
sequences of this change, more par-
ticularly in their bearing upon the
consequences of Britain, Mr. Stirling
anticipates a result directly
opposite to that which we have
predicted: He thinks that the
pressure of taxation, instead of be-
ing mitigated, will be more severe.
ly felt; for though the public may
get rid of a burden equivalent to
\$100,000,000 of debt in propor-
tion to the reduction of the value
of money, the pay of soldiers, sail-
ors, and all the public will be in-
creased in a still greater ratio.—En-
glish history supplies a parallel to
the case supposed. We again
quote from Mr. Stirling's work:

"During the whole period which
intervened between the middle of
Elizabeth's reign, when the im-
portations of the metals from Aus-
tralia and America began, and the
middle of the reign of George the
Third, successive governments had
to struggle with inadequate
revenues, and a constantly increas-
ing expenditure; England, in fact,
for more than a quarter of a cen-
tury resembled a patient writhing
under a mysterious organic disease
ascribing her suffering to every
thing but the true cause.—Similar
financial difficulties may again oc-
cur. The same causes are at work
and may be followed by the same
effect. It is our wisdom, therefore
to be prepared. If general prices
advance, taxes must advance a-
long with them. Our landlords,
merchants and manufacturers may
in the hey day of rising prices and
increasing rent and profits, submit
cheerfully to the constantly increas-
ing exactions of the Chancellor of
the Exchequer; but from dowagers
and all that class whose fixed mon-
ey incomes will be cut down, or
what is the same thing, reduced
permanently in purchasing power,
we must be prepared for a long
continued cry of suffering and
distress."

Working men, he thinks, "may
have to contend with a fall of real
wages"—wages estimated in com-
modities, and though material
prosperity must advance every-
where the progressive development
of the inevitable changes will, in
his judgment be attended by a
fearful breaking up of all the ex-
isting relations of property." We see
few reasons for concerning in these
gloomy ratiocinations. Some of
them as in the instance of working
men are rebuked if not disproved
by passing events; and others are
founded upon historical data dif-
fering in so marked a manner from
the data now in existence, as to
afford only doubtful analogies. The
circumstances of the sixteenth cen-
tury afford no standard by which
the changes and progress of our
own day can be properly estima-
ted.

Commenting on the predictions
of Mr. Stirling, a cautious writer
in the London Economist re-
marks:

"Not denying that such princi-

ples as that of labor producing all
wealth and determining all value
are the sure foundation of the most
important of all sciences, the de-
velopment of society hitherto has
been so different from what was
anticipated by philosophers or poli-
ticians—every new phasis being
more noble, more dignified, more
happy than the phasis which pre-
ceded it—that even political econ-
omy does not afford us any grounds
for predicting the future. One
coincidence, which appears to us
very remarkable, the author has
overlooked. The continual increase
of skill and knowledge tends to pro-
duce all kinds of commodities of a
cheap rate; and latterly, without a
single exception we believe, all the
products of labor have been acquir-
ed by a rapidly decreasing quanti-
ty of labor. Every thing that the
hand of man produces is becom-
ing cheap; and just at this time
when they were becoming more
rapidly cheap than ever, the curi-
ous, the remarkable coincidence
arises of a great and cheap produc-
tion of the material world. Gold,
like cotton cloth, is cheaply obtain-
ed—Looking on society as a natural
development determined by laws
imprinted in it by its Maker not
as the artificial production of gov-
ernment, the only feeling indicat-
ed to our understanding at present
by its past development, we cannot
adopt the predictions of the
author as to the effects of the
rapid increase of cheap gold. He
acknowledges and recognizes a
great permanent improvement as
having followed the previous great
reduction in the cost and value of
the precious metals and believing
that the experience of former evils
will not be lost on the present gen-
eration, and that the circumstances
are not the same, or even very sim-
ilar to the circumstances of society
in the seventeenth century, we
hope that the consequence of the
gold discoveries will be neither im-
mediately nor remotely so injuri-
ous as Mr. Stirling describes them.
One striking fact he records; all
this new gold is wages labor—the
reward of industry; but all the pre-
cious metals obtained in the six-
teenth and seventeenth centuries
were the produce of slaves; they
were extorted or stolen from the
Indians. We may infer, therefore,
that one great difference in the ef-
fect of the two discoveries will be
that the rewards of labor will now
be generally increased. The for-
mer discoveries consigned whole
nations of Indians to degradation
and the tomb; these will raise and
improve the degraded, looking at the
bright clear stream of water emitted by
the several artesian wells, passing off
through the streets, a reflective mind at
once comes to the conclusion that Selma
is one of the most favorable points on
the globe for manufacturing. There are,
we believe, eight artesian wells within
the incorporated limit of the city, afford-
ing sufficient water to run two million
spindles. These wells are so situated
that one hundred dollars worth of labor
would centre the different currents at
any point on the high river bluff, where
the buildings of the most suitable kind
could be erected. It does present itself
to us, that Selma, as now situated is the
most favorable point for extensive man-
ufacturing of any point in the Southern
country.—*Sentinel.*

A BEAUTIFUL TRUTH.—I have
been told, says a popular writer, by
men who have passed unharmed
through the temptations of youth,
that they owed their escape from
many dangers, to the intimate
companionship of their affectionate
sisters. They have been saved from
a hazardous meeting with idle com-
pany by some engagement of
which their sisters were the charm
they have refrained from mixing
with the impure, because they
would not bring home thoughts
and feelings which they could not
share with their loving sisters.
The remembrance of some warm,
confiding, pure minded female
friend, has saved many a youth
from the snares so thickly set in
which, but for this, he might have
fallen.

LONGEVITY OF FARMERS.—It ap-
pears from the Massachusetts regis-
try of births and deaths for 1852,
that the duration of the lives of
agriculturists was 13 years above
the general average, nearly 19 a-
bove that of common laborers, and
19 above the average age at death
of Mechanics.

The old lady that used to dry
her clothes on the equinoctial
line, has gone to Greenland to get
the north pole to knock down per-
sinnous with.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1853.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SUBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (name), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEILARG, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL P. McCLUNEY, to announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce HON. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

WEDDING CONVENTION.

We announced a short while since that it was agreed by common consent to hold the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District, at Wedowee on the 4th Monday of April. We supposed at that time, that the different Counties were pretty generally represented at Randolph Court and that every body there acquainted in the time and place proposed. But we have had intimation from several quarters since that the 4th Monday of April would be too soon, and in other respects a very inauspicious time. The Talladega and Benton Courts will be in session at that time; and if the Convention comes off then, many persons in these counties interested in the Courts, either directly or indirectly, will be deprived the privilege of participating in the deliberations of that body.

In addition to this, we have received a communication on business, from Chambers, in which the writer added the following paragraph as an item of news from that County:

"There will be a meeting of the delegates of Chambers to-day or tomorrow to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. I think that they will propose a convention at Wedowee on the third Monday in May."

It is evident from the above that there is not a perfect understanding as to the time of holding the Convention; we therefore suggest that all the counties give some public intimation as to the time which would best suit them. We think the third Monday in May would be a very suitable time, as it would give all the counties a chance to be well represented and it would give the nominee larger time to canvass the District than has ever been given in any preceding race.

We hope all the counties will speak. The Vice President, in accordance with the provisions of a special act of Congress for that purpose, Wm. R. King was, on the 4th of March, sworn in as Vice President of the United States, at Cuabre, near Matanzas on the Island of Cuba. This is the first time in the history of this republic that the Vice President has taken the oath of office in a foreign land. As "coming events cast their shadows before," may this not be rather a prophetic incident.

We received a letter from a friend a short time since, who says among other things on the same subject: "North Alabama is pretty unanimous for Hon. Thomas A. Walker for Governor." The friend referred to has had good opportunities to ascertain the sentiments of North Alabama, and we have good reasons to place confidence in his judgment and veracity.

Mrs. Fillmore died in Washington on Wednesday the 30th ult. The Eds. of Charleston Courier say, that Mrs. Fillmore's maiden name was Abigail Powers, the youngest child of the Rev. Lemuel Powers. She was married to Mr. Fillmore in 1826, and has left a son and a daughter to mourn her loss.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A Democratic meeting will be held at this place, on the 1st Monday of our next Circuit Court, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Benton in the State and Congressional Conventions.

The last Huntsville Democrat contains the announcement of M. A. King for Congress, in the 6th Congressional District. We suppose W. R. W. Cobb will be a candidate for re-election.

Mrs. Martha Davis, wife of Capt. Nicholas Davis, of Limestone, died at her residence, on the 18th ult., aged 62 years.

CORRIG.—In Mobile on 21st of March 3000 hales sold—Middlings 84 cents.

From the Selma Reporter. THE CENTENARY INSTITUTE is in a very prosperous condition. May it long remain the shining light of education that it now is. With regard to the pretty little village in which it is located we have only one remark to make. It needs a tavern very much. However liberal the hospitality of any people, public houses are required for the accommodation of travelers.

In company with quite a large delegation of ladies and gentlemen from Selma, we attended the concert given by the musical department of the Centenary Institute at Sumnerfield. We speak the language of sober truth when we say that we have never been more pleased with school exhibitions of musical proficiency. The distinguished Professor is well known to Selma audiences before whom his appearance never fails to be greeted with enthusiastic applause. The performances of his pupils were worthy of him and his reputation. He has succeeded in imparting to the young ladies those aerial touches, that elegance and expression which characterize his own playing. We are little of a connoisseur in music, but even our rude taste could not fail to remark the accuracy and ease with which the pieces were executed. We are not particular in calling attention to particular pieces, but it is difficult to pass over in silence the performance of the young lady who played the *morceau*, from Hummel. She certainly deserved the encores which were heaped upon her in our hearing by persons more qualified to appreciate music than ourselves. *Ferret quae marit pulchrum.* We should not forget that Mr. Oakes, played on the violin two duets with Mr. Brady. From the marks of approbation of the audience, we should judge that this gentleman is no less of a favorite with the good people of Sumnerfield, than he is with both the young and the old folks at home.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 25. The Senate is restive and anxious to be dismissed. There are thirty-five Senators in the city. To keep these together in the Senate Chamber, is found impossible. Yesterday the Senate adjourned for want of a quorum. This morning it was the same thing. A quorum could not be got, and the Senate adjourned till tomorrow, without taking up any business. The White Senators have nearly all left the city, having entire confidence of course, in the action of their democratic colleagues. The President has sent in nearly all the nominations that the present emergency of the Government require.

I mentioned the other day, that the President had determined not to make the more important diplomatic appointments till June. But the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Central America was an exception. Both the British and the American Governments concur in the effort to settle the difficulties pending between the Central American States, and to promote this object, the British Government offers to give their protection, based on the *Munich* proclamation. The selection of Mr. Sill, for this post, is deemed fortunate.

The Nicaragua Ship Canal is, however, to be contemplated only in the distant future. The Darien Canal will precede it, according to present appearances, and probably also, the Tehuantepec Ship Canal.

The Union of this morning has an article concerning frauds on the Government, in which they undertake to promise to make good all their former allegations on this subject. The particular matter to which they allude is no fraud, but gross abuse, and one that is not to be tolerated, and will not be allowed. The President's administration, as has been frequently said, is a *contract* for building Light Houses in California, and sold out his interest in it. This has been a common practice under all administrations—for purchase to sell out contracts, when they do so with more profit than by executing them.

By the way, the contract for the Charleston Custom House has been modified by Secretary Guthrie, so as to require that the super-structure shall be of marble. This decision may involve an abandonment of the contract with Leonard and Dohin, the original contractors, the Government not having determined to exercise the discretion which the contract allowed.

It is unfortunately quite certain that Ex-President Fillmore cannot proceed on his intended Southern tour. Mrs. Fillmore, as her physicians think today, is no better, and it is to be doubted whether she will ever regain her quiet home at Buffalo.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—On Wednesday night last, the 23d inst., says the *Gilchrist* correspondent of the Mobile Tribune, the steamboat *Farmer*, Capt. E. Webb, while on her way from Houston to this place, exploded her boilers, when within about eight miles of this city. Never has so disastrous an occurrence happened on the waters of this State, and only equalled by the accident of the Louisiana, some years ago in New Orleans. She was racing at the time with the steamer *Neptune*, and after having run close with the last named steamer for some sixty or seventy miles, she all at once passed her with the speed of lightning, and after getting the distance of one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards ahead of the *Neptune*, her boilers exploded with a tremendous shock, all three boilers exploding at the same time, shivering the boat, with the exception of the ladies cabin, into atoms. One of the engines was blown to the distance of sixty or seventy yards from the boat, and you can form an idea of the force. Of sixty-five persons on board, about forty were killed, and several are missing. Among the latter is the Captain and second clerk. The *Neptune* immediately stopped, and her noble Captain, together with the officers and passengers, rendered every assistance in their power to the unfortunate sufferers. Many of the bodies were

brought down on the *Neptune*. The distress that this unfortunate accident has produced is most sore and heart-rending. The first engineer is badly injured, but not very dangerously. It were better for him to die than live, as the feelings of the community here are much excited. —*Ala. Journal.*

PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA. Congress provided at its recent session for the survey of the public lands in California, and established the office of Surveyor General of that State, the incumbent of which, to be appointed by the President and Senate, is to receive a salary of \$4,500 per annum. An allowance was made for efficient and incidental expenses, not to exceed \$10,000, and for clerk hire, \$11,000.

The Surveyor General is required to cause surveys to be made by competent surveyors, according to such base and meridian lines as may be prescribed, of the public lands, and of such private claims that have been confirmed, as are necessary to complete the surveys of the public lands. The maximum of compensation to the deputy surveyors for surveying the base and meridian lines, and private claims, is sixteen dollars per mile; and for other lines twelve dollars per mile. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office is empowered to substitute a *per diem* compensation in case the surveys are so required to be made as to render that course expedient. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to adopt the geodetic method in the surveys; also to direct a deviation from the prevailing rectangular mode, if demanded by the public interests, with reference to the existence of mountains, mineral deposits, and the advantages derived from timber and water privileges.

The President of the United States may establish one or more land offices, not exceeding three, embracing respectively the upper, middle and lower portions of the State; and, with the Senate, appoint registers and receivers, with salaries of \$8000.

The pre-emption laws of 1841, are extended over the whole of California, excepting land legally reserved, claimed or reserved by the United States. But the pre-emption right is limited to such settlers as shall have made improvements previous to the 3d of March, 1854. Sections 16 and 36 in each township are granted to the State for public school purposes, and no settlement entitling to pre-emptive right can be made within a mile of a military post, or on lands in possession of the Indians. Towns and villages on public lands are also protected, and the provisions of the Act of May 23d, 1854, are extended over them.

Two entire townships (46,080 acres) are granted to California for the use of a seminary of learning—these lands to be selected by the Governor of the State, in legal subdivisions of not less than 160 acres each from any unoccupied public land subject to settlement in the State, and the Legislature may dispose of them at its discretion.

Ten entire sections, or 6,400 acres, to be selected in the same way, are also granted to the State to aid in the erection of its public buildings.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ETIOPIE. The news by the Canada is favorable to the permanence of peace. The little cloud of war which hung for a time on the eastern horizon of Europe has melted into air. Austrian diplomacy, or rather Austrian and Russian diplomacy, have accomplished the pacification of Montenegro. The report that the ultimatum of Count Ledebur had been rejected, and that the Austrian embassy had left the Turkish dominions, was unfounded. The conditions proposed by Ledebur to the Porte had no alternative but to accept them, or go to war with Austria without any hope of support from the western powers. It is evident that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is no longer guaranteed by any necessity of a balance of power. It would be very easy for Russia and Austria to silence any murmurs from France and Prussia by shutting the designs of these two western powers on the territory of neighboring States. The overwhelming influence of which England once might boast, cannot be weighed a feather in European politics. Russia and Austria would pay but little regard to her wishes in maturing their schemes of spoliation against Turkey.

And it is evident, from the tone of the British press, that England is prepared to submit to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire, and to a still further aggrandizement of the already restless power of Russia and Austria. The London Times is imparting the public mind of England for an acquaintance in the dismemberment of Turkey, by constant denunciation of the Secretary and hereditary of Islam, and by incalculating the loss that the Ottoman power cannot stand.

The mountains of Europe are more intent upon watching and suppressing the aspirations of the people than upon frustrating the ambitious schemes of each other. Their *catapulte* is perfect. Louis Napoleon had issued orders for a march to Lombardy, to assist Austria in suppressing the revolt of Milan. And thus it is all over the continent—a warm sympathy and co-operation like the *manichae* together. It is not with the leaders of the people; they are changing their cause by division and mutual distrust. The understanding between Mazzini and Kossuth, gives the liveliest satisfaction to monarchs.

Washington Union.

OUTRAGEOUS SWINDLING.

One of the most outrageous transactions that have taken place under the late administration is the swindling of the Indians in Minnesota, by Governor Ramsey and a very large sum of money intrusted to the parties by the government, to be paid over to certain tribes, to comply with treaty stipulations. The Cincinnati Enquirer

says, the sum is as high as \$295,000 which these dishonest officials have pocketed in this instance.

It seems that they robbed them in a double form. They first obtained the money in specie from the government, and exchanged a large sum of it for spurious paper, the Bank of America, pretending to be an institution at Washington city. This they took out to Minnesota and palmed upon the unlettered Indians as good money, which they now cannot get rid of at any price—the agents themselves refusing to touch it. This was one source of the swindle, and of profit to the infamous officials; for it cannot be supposed that they exchanged coin for utterly worthless rags without getting an immense premium for the former.

They robbed them by another process. They provided fictitious claims, for which they obtained money from the chiefs, in the name of the tribes, after first making them drunk and depriving them of ability to take care of their own interests. And then they paid money in certain amounts and fraudulently got the Indians to sign receipts for much larger sums, and themselves divided and pocketed the differences.

It is charged that these infamous transactions were known at Washington, and that all the evidence was before the President and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; but no action was taken to compel the culprits to disgorge, or movement made to bring them to justice.

In the mean time the poor Indians, unable to provide supplies with the rag-trash in their hands, are suffering with cold, starvation, and disease; and the Galphin scoundrels who flouted upon their means of subsistence, instead of being in prison cells, are defended as *honorable men* by the whole force of white editors in the Atlantic States.

Horrible Murders.

Philadelphia, March 11.—An affair of unparalleled atrocity came to light this morning. Two women, named Hannah Shand and Ellen Lynch, were discovered in the front parlor of their residence in Federal street, above 7th, weltering in their blood. Mrs. Lynch was in her night clothes, and her two little children, twins, only two weeks old, were found up stairs in bed crying. A part of the house was occupied by John Carroll and his wife, who had both been out all night to a ball. The murders were not discovered until Mrs. Carroll returned home at 7 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Lynch's husband is a marine, who was paid off here on Tuesday, and left the next day for New York, leaving with his wife seven or eight twenty dollar gold pieces. Her trunk was found broken open and the money gone. The locks had been forced open with a dirk knife, a piece of which was found near the trunk covered with blood. The deceased were sisters. Hannah Shand had been married twice, and was about 40 years of age. Ellen Lynch was about 35. The affair has created intense excitement. John Carroll, who is a corpulent or book agent, was arrested on suspicion; but upon examination, was acquitted. A man named Spring and blood has been found upon his clothes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Upon an examination of the bodies of the murdered women, forty-one stab wounds were found upon Mrs. Lynch, five entering the heart, and seven upon Mrs. Shand. An attempt was made to burn down the house after the murders, but the fire went out, after burning a hole in the kitchen floor. A number of arrests have been made on suspicion, including Arthur Springs, a Sing Sing convict. No money or knife was found upon him.

THE LATE TRAGEDY AT HONDURAS.—By the brig *Helen* from Truxillo, Honduras, Feb. 27th, which arrived at New York on Saturday morning, we have the following account of the trouble on the Mosquito coast:

About four months since the commandant at Truxillo despatched troops to Limas, on Goman river, to put a stop to the cutting of mahogany by the English, they refusing to pay the duty enacted by Honduras, on the ground that the place belonged to the Mosquito King, which Honduras always denied.

The English cutters were driven off, the English flag hauled down, and the Honduras troops permanently stationed there. The mission of the British steamer "Devastation," at Truxillo, was to demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops from Limas, with the intimation that if the demand was not complied with by 12 o'clock, the English commander would proceed to remove them by force. He also stated that a claim for damages to English subjects, in consequence of their having been driven off, would be made. He likewise demanded that English subjects should not hereafter be interfered with. The commandant of Truxillo complied with the demand under protest, and the troops at Limas were removed. The people of Honduras claim Limas as indisputably a part

of Honduras, and deny the right of the English to cut the valuable mahogany without paying the usual duty.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—John Aspiden whose sudden death on Monday was noticed in our columns, is to be buried this afternoon.—Mr. Aspiden was one of the English claimants of the immense estate left by Matthias Aspiden. Before the case was decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of the American heirs, the latter proposed to the deceased to compromise the matter and offered to pay him the sum of \$250,000 to relinquish his claim; this he refused to do; and the decision of the Court cut him off without a farthing. On Monday morning the estate was divided between the heirs at law and all, most at the same moment John Aspiden fell dead, at a tavern in Carter's Alley of disease of the heart supposed to have been induced by disappointment and mortification. At the time of his death his pockets contained a solitary cent his entire fortune! To-day the man who might have been a possessor of a quarter of a million of dollars will be borne to his grave from an obscure part of the District of South-west. Truth is quite as strange as fiction.

Phil. Bulletin, 17th.

INCREASE OF ISSAIV.—The superintendent of the lunatic asylum at Alton, New York, says that insanity is fearfully on the increase in this State. We learn that from Monday, the 21st ult., until Friday the 25th ult. (five days) seventeen new patients were admitted into this institution—the greatest number ever before admitted in so brief a space of time. There is no doubt but this increase is owing in a great measure to the unhealthy state of excitement caused by the "spiritual" humbugs of the day. This mental disturbance reaches people of all classes; for in all classes there are to be found those unscrupulous beings in whom the nervous predominance and typically rules the temperaments, and renders them susceptible to the peculiar and fascinating influences of such marvellous demonstrations as it is alleged are produced by "spiritual mediums," and people more highly charged with electro-magnetism than common ones.—*Albany Register.*

SINGULAR FRAUD.—Some half-centuries have been looking scaled bags of lead with the gold commissioner at Mount Alexander, Australia, and then selling the commissioner's receipts. Messrs. Stephens and Beaver, of Belfast, have been defrauded of £3000 in this manner. They purchased two receipts of a hundred ounces of gold; when they presented the receipts they obtained the two bags marked and numbered as described, which they found to contain only. The government says they deliver what they received and have nothing to do with the matter. The men that sold the receipts cannot be found, and at present the matter rests.

Milwaukee paper.

ANOTHER WEBSTER AND PARKMAN TRAGEDY.—The Editor of the *Lyndeburg Express* has seen a letter from a friend at Kanawha Salines, Va., of which he gives the following extract:

KANAWHA SALINES, Feb. 13. DEAR SIR:—Our Valley was thrown into a considerable excitement yesterday and to-day, by the discovery of a very singular murder, perpetrated a few miles above us. It seems that a man by the name of Stoggin, being one of those several hundred dollars, appeared at Stoggin's house in the evening, and went to his house, telling his companion that he was going to settle with him. Since then he has not been heard of, and his friends, becoming alarmed at his sudden exit, commenced a search, finally entered his house and looked every where, a body could be concealed, and finding probably of the notorious Webster case, commenced carrying in the ashes, and to his surprise, found several human teeth and the cheek bone, also, part of the flesh, supposed to be that of the man, which has run into a series in the place partly roasted. It was a very large piece, three feet long. It is known that he had nearly a cord of fire-wood in his house, which it seems are all burnt up. He was immediately arrested and committed to jail on Sunday. He exercised more ingenuity than Webster did in disposing of the body. The bones that are found will be difficult to identify as those of a man, from their calcined state. His trial will be very interesting if further developments are not made.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic dispatch to the *Charleston Courier* from Baltimore, under date of March 28, says that a passenger train on the Ohio Railroad ran off the track on Sunday evening, about seventy-five miles from Cumberland, killing six and injuring others among the passengers. Holt, a wealthy citizen of Baltimore, was one of those who were killed. ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—A later dispatch says that it appears that two cars were thrown down an embankment over one hundred feet in depth, turning in their fall four somersets.—There were some forty persons in the two cars, eight of whom, it is ascertained, were killed; among them, Aurelius Salter, of South Carolina, and a dozen wounded, more or less.—*Id.*

One of the most fearful tragedies that has ever been enacted in Philadelphia was brought to light in Southwark at 7 o'clock on Friday morning. Two sisters, named HANNAH SHAW and ELLEN LYNCH, living at 259 Federal-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, were found brutally murdered. A young man named JOHN RYAN, and another named STUTTS, have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the perpetration of the horrible deed.

NOTICE.

There will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at Oxford, Ala. on the 16th inst. Addressed by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. All who feel interested in the Temperance movement are earnestly and cordially invited to attend. April 4, '53. J. W. EZEEL. COMMITTEE.

THE WEATHER.—In the memory of the oldest inhabitants, the past winter has been unparalleled in the heavy and continuous rains which have fallen. So wet has been the season; that no preparations for planting have been made; and now at the time when seed should be in the ground, the fields have yet to be broken up.—The intervals of time seasonable for sowing small grain have been so limited, that but few farmers have been successful in a full crop; many having wholly failed in sowing oats. Considering that the prospect for a working season is yet discouraging, and that the seed must necessarily be hurried in without a thorough preparation of the soil, we must regard the prospects of the ensuing crop as very disheartening. All things, may yet turn out favorably, and the labor of the husbandman be rewarded with a bountiful gathering. From inauspicious beginnings, the best endings do sometimes follow; and we would fain hope for the best, even amid the clouds and rains which continue to gather and fall around us. —*Chester Standard.*

BEGGARS OVERTAKEN.—Many years ago, an ingenious plan was adopted by the Grand Duke to rid Florence of beggars. It was proclaimed that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza at a certain mentioned time would be provided by the Duke with a new suit of clothes, free of cost. At the appointed time the beggars of the city all assembled, and the Grand Duke, causing all the avenues to the square to be closed, compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave each one, according to promise, a new suit. In the old clothes thus collected, enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, still called "the beggars bridge," and the city, for the time being, was relieved of the beggars by which it had been previously overrun, as none would give to the well-dressed individuals who implored charity, not believing their tale of distress. —*Portland Advertiser.*

TAKE THE PAPERS.

'Tis sweet, on winter's night at home to sit by fire and taper; but ah, it is a wiser thing by far to take the papers. Won't you take the paper? Can't you take the paper? The joys of heart are of little worth, unless you take the papers. Maiden waiting lovers true, you must take the papers. Swains who would not idle away, you must take the papers. Won't you take the papers? Can't you take the papers? Love's joys below you'll never know, unless you take the papers.

ATMOSPHERE OF THE MOON.—An "important, if true," piece of news reaches us from Italy—namely, that an Italian astronomer, named Pompolio de Cippari, has practically discovered that the moon has an atmosphere, he having clearly observed the refraction of a star's rays on the passage of the moon. Details of the alleged discovery have been submitted to father Secchi, director of the Observatory at Rome.

Solomon has already begun to work among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church" has sprung up and separated from the original Mormon Society. The "New Church" has appointed seven rulers, answering to the branches of the Golden Rule Society, and other, so that it may never cease while it is left.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Baltimore *Argus* is informed that Mr. Germain, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued an order temporarily revoking the instructions of Mr. Cowley, by which the half of a large amount of money collected for violations of the revenue law, in the shape of penalties, was about to be divided among the officers of the customs at the several ports of entry.

"PEPSIN" WHAT IS "PEPSIN"? This is not a made up name. It is derived from two Greek words, which mean, "I digest," and is the title given by a German chemist to the substance found in the stomachs of animals and man, by the aid of which food is dissolved, or digested. Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, or remedy for Dyspepsia, is simply the natural Pepsin obtained from the stomach of the Ox, and furnished in a convenient and agreeable form for popular use. It is doing a vast amount of good.

Wool Carding.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the Wool Carding Factory, known as Hicks & Loyd's factory, on Cane Creek, twelve miles south of Jacksonville, and four and a half south of Alexandria. His machinery is now in fine order, and he is prepared to execute promptly and upon the usual terms, any kind of carding needed in this section. He will also have a Burr Gin, for the purpose of cleansing wool of burrs, in operation by the first of May next. Wool rolls will be kept constantly on hand for sale. April 3, 1853. J. W. EZEEL.

NOTICE.

There will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at Oxford, Ala. on the 16th inst. Addressed by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. All who feel interested in the Temperance movement are earnestly and cordially invited to attend. April 4, '53. J. W. EZEEL. COMMITTEE.

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of an order of Sale, made this day by Alexander Woods, Judge of Probate for Benton County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder, on the Second Monday in May next, at the former residence of John M. Ryan, dec'd, between the legal hours of sale, all the personal or perishable property belonging to the estate of J. M. Ryan, dec'd, consisting of Mules and Horses, one Yoke of Oxen, Cows and Calves, Hogs and Sheep, one new Road Wagon, one Ox Cart, one Burry and Harness, and all the Farming Implements, Corn, Fodder and Oats together with a good many articles not here enumerated.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator.

April 1st, 1853.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of H. Taylor, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 17th day of March, 1853, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR, JOHN B. TAYLOR, Administrators.

April 5, 1853.

Dr. C. S. Reeves,

HAVING located on the Wetumpka road, two miles below Eli Howell's will give prompt attention to the practice of Medicine, and keep on hand a full supply of family Medicines. April 5th 1853.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas.

G. W. FERRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, Ga.

IS now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Beards & Co's Spring style Mohair and Beaver HATS, Dress and Black; Fancy Dress Hats, many styles, White, Pearl and Black. American and Manilla Grass Hats: Florence, Swiss, Canton, Rutland, Pearl and French Straw, Non-intervention, Ladies, do. for men and boys. BONNETS—Ladies and Misses, Belgraves, Florence, Silk and Straw, a great variety of Braids, of latest and most approved styles. Also UNBELLAS and Wool Hats, the largest assortment in the city—all of which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston. Call and see. Feb. 22, '53.

New and Fashionable Tailoring.

ROBERT H. WYNNE, having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm, name and style of WYNNE & SATTERFIELD. They return thanks for the liberal patronage by each of them heretofore received. They are now in the receipt of the latest fashions from New York, London, Paris, & Philadelphia, and flatter themselves from their long experience and skill in cutting the latest style they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all. Their shop is at the old stand of Wynne & May and May & Satterfield. South side of the public square, and up stairs of the house formerly occupied by X. William.

Cutting punctually attended to. Call and see. Jan. 18, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned Administrator on the 23rd day of March, instant, by the Judge of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, on the estate of John M. Ryan, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred;—and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay.

DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator.

March 29, 1853.—6t.

NOTICE.

THE regular Term of the Commissioners Court for Benton County, required under the "Code" to be holden on the 2nd Monday in April in each year, was by an order of said Court, made at the last February Term, changed to the first Monday in May in each year. Attest: A. WOODS Judge of Probate. March 22, 1853.

50 KEGS White Lead in 25 and 100 pound kegs.

25 Boxes Window Glass—all sizes.

50 Gallons Lined Oil for sale.

by LENDRICK & NISBET.

October 1, 1851

CHARLESTON.

Through Fare from Charleston to Baltimore \$17.50, to Philadelphia \$19, and to New York \$20.

The great Mail Route from Charleston, S. C.

LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of Laurens st. daily, after the arrival of the Southern Cars, via Wilmington, N. C., from which point two daily trains are despatched at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; the 8 o'clock, only connecting at Weldon, N. C., with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad to Norfolk, hence by steamers to Baltimore, and both trains connecting at Weldon with the lines to Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The public is respectfully informed that the steamers of these lines are in best condition, and are navigated by well known and experienced commanders, and the Railroads are in fine order, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as well as the Seaboard and Roanoke having been recently re-laid with heavy T rails) thereby securing both safety and despatch. By these routes passengers avail themselves of the first train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours, Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New York in 50 1/2 hours; and by the second train they arrive in Baltimore in 50 hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and New York in 61 1/2 hours.

Through Tickets can also be had from Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, at the office of the Company, foot of Laurens st., Charleston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

Important to Planters, Merchants, Professional Men &c.

GEORGE OATES' PIANO FORTES, BOOKS AND MUSIC STORES.

234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.

SOLE agent for the following Eminent Piano Forte Manufacturers:

1. P. ERARD, of Paris and London, (founded 1783) to whom was awarded the Only Gold Prize, Council Medal at the Great Exhibition of all Nations in London 1851, for the best Piano Fortes made in the world. The judges were the most eminent composers of all countries.

2. BACON & RAVEN, New York, to whom was awarded the Gold Medal at the Exhibition of the Franklin Institute, New York.

3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand action Pianos, New York.

4. DUBOIS & WAREHISER of New York, who have been making for the southern climate 38 years.

5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York, who received the Gold Medal from the Franklin Institute, Phila.

All the new Music published in the United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin, Organ, &c. Melodeons from all the celebrated makers at Factory prices.—Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the first quality. Every thing, sold, warranted to be as represented—and all articles offered at the lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere as they will find it greatly to their interest to do so. Remember the numbers—234 and 236 King St., at the bend.

GEORGE OATES.

June 1, 1852—1y.

Travelers are invited to call at WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FURNISHING STORE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cor. Meeting and Market Streets, Near the Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

The prices at this Establishment are moderate and uniform—and the business so conducted as to secure the custom of those who once purchase from us.

June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES; No. 21 Hayne-Street, Charleston, S. C.

BENJ. W. FORCE, JOHN. P. FORCE, BENJ. CONLEY.

June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL, By H. L. BUTTERFIELD, Meeting St. Charleston, S. C. June 1, 1852—1y.

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey, WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situated on Hunter st. Strictly Fire-Proof and abundantly commodious.

—ALSO—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the various necessary articles. Desire to return thanks for liberal patronage heretofore, and will trust a continuance.

I. O. McDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL, P. E. McDANIEL, E. J. HULSEY.

HORSE BILLS, Newly executed At this Office.

From Gunter's Landing to GOSHEN.

CONNECTING at Gunter's Landing with the daily line of Mail Boats from Decatur; and at Goshen, 15 miles above Jacksonville, with J. R. Powell's Daily Mail Stages, between Montgomery and Rome.

Leave Gunter's Landing Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, on arrival of Decatur Mail Boat.

Leave Goshen—Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, on arrival of Montgomery Stage.

FARE, Gunter's Landing to Montgomery, \$15 00 to Rome, Ga., 7 50 DAVID R. FULLINWIDER, Gailes, Cherokee Co. Ala., Jan. 25, 53.

United States Mail Line.

Through in 50 to 55 Hours!! NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS, Leave Adger's Wharves every Saturday afternoon and each alternate Wednesday or Saturday.

JAMES ADGER, J. Dickson, 1500 Tons. Commander.

MARION, M. BERRY, 1200 Tons. Commander.

The Southern, W. FOSTER, will leave each alternate Wednesday; having been newly coppered and guards raised, is now in complete order.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent.

HENRY MISSROON, Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Son, Wharves.

Cabin Passage, \$25 00 Steerage, \$8 00

N. B. A new ship will be placed on the line to connect with the Southern on Wednesdays.

Feb. 22, 1853.

MORRISVILLE Manufacturing Company.

HICKS & LOYD, thankful for past patronage, would inform their old friends and the public generally, that they have sold their stand and moved down to Morrisville two miles below, on Cane Creek, five miles from Alexandria, on the Stage road from Jacksonville to Talladega. They have associated themselves with E. G. Morris, where they are prepared to make WAGONS, Blinds, Doors and Mantles for Houses; Bed Steads, &c. Also, Machinery for Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Smelters, Wool Cards, Gearing for Threshers, for Field or Gin Houses, Wheat Fans, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.—They will have ready for the present crop, a large lot of Spike Cylinder Threshers, with and without Gear, and winding blade Threshers, one of simplest and best machines for the price in use, which they will sell for cash or on time to solvent men.

They are now erecting a large Manufacturing Establishment for the purpose of making all of the above named articles, and many others by machinery, of which timely notice will be given.

Address the people's humble servants, MORRIS, HICKS, & CO., ALEXANDRIA, ALABAMA.

E. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS, J. R. LOYD, May 11, 1852.

INSURANCE.

JAMES G. L. HUEY, Agent FOR THE Southern Mutual Insurance Company, is prepared to take LIFE & FIRE INSURANCE, in the Counties of Benton and Talladega, on the most liberal terms.—Applications promptly attended to. Office, Talladega, Ala.

Jan. 11, 1853.

MR. W. WHITE (of the late firm of Stipes & White) tenders his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage during the last season, and respectfully informs them that he still intends to continue in the mercantile business at his old stand, where he is offering his superior Stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, on liberal terms.

Jan. 18, 1853.

TAKE HEED.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Stipes & White (this day dissolved) are requested to come forward and settle, as the late partners are compelled to make collections as soon as possible.

Jan. 4th 1853.

TIN AND SHEET IRON FACTORY.

JOEL H. FARNER CONTINUES the above named business on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala., where he keeps constantly on hand, every species of Tin Ware in domestic use. He is also prepared, upon the shortest notice, to execute in this and adjoining Counties, all orders for tin roofing and guttering of houses, Stove pipes and other articles of sheet iron, &c. Prices uniformly moderate and reasonable.

Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, will be taken in exchange for Tinware.

Good new Feathers for sale on reasonable terms.

Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange for work.

JOHN L. THOMASON, Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Office at Asheville, St. Clair county, Ala. March 8, 1853.

FOR SALE.

80 ACRES OF LAND adjoining the Town of Jacksonville, in fact, containing a part of the new plan of said town. For particulars of quality of soil, price, and terms of payment, enquire at the Republican Office. January 11, 1853—1y.

STANTON PECKHAM'S AUGUSTA HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA.

J. M. NEWBY, & Co. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the lowest prices.

Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, Merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

April 20, 1852—1y.

W. & J. NELSON, DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, Wines, Cigars &c. OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. All orders will be strictly attended to, and the lowest prices charged.

N. B.—Agents for Fairbanks' patent Platform and Counter Scales.

April 20, 1852—1y.

W. E. JACKSON & Co., DIRECT IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN STAPLE and Fancy Dry Goods, &c.; Masonic Hall Building.

Prompt and special attention given to orders, and bills filled at Charleston prices.

New Goods received weekly. April 20, 1852, 1y.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

Hickman, Wescott & Co., AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which they will sell as low as they can be sold in any of the southern States. April 20, 1852, 1y.

BAKER & HART, WHOLESALE GROCER'S AUGUSTA, GA.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of All Goods in our Line, which are purchased in the best markets, upon the most favorable terms, and would ask our country friends to give us a call when visiting our city.

Particular attention is given to the filling of orders, and the lowest prices charged at all times—we also, receive Cotton and all produce from our customers.

April 20, 1852—1y.

H. & J. B. Moore, Successors to Moore & Davis, Opposite Globe Hotel, Augusta, Ga. DIRECT IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, Iron Steel, Table and Spring Cutlery, TANNERS, SMITHS and CARPENTERS TOOLS, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, &c. April 20, 1852—1y.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and just celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Raven, A. H. Gale & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, N. York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest pattern, and finished, new from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance.

GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S, Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia.

June 8, 1852—1y.

BONES & BROWN, [Successors to J. & B. Bones and Co.] DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. June 22, 1852. Augusta, Ga.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 20, 1852—1y.

NEW HAT & CAP WAREHOUSE.

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HATS, Caps and Bonnets, at New York prices—opposite Wm. Nichols and Company, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Call and examine. April 20, 1852, 1y.

GLOBE HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

By L. S. MORRIS, 1y.

LEIGH, TUCKER & PERKINS, —PREMIUM— DAGUERREAN GALLERY

Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit the Gallery, and examine their specimens. Daguerreotype materials constantly on hand, at a small advance on New York prices. May 25, 1852—1y.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Taken up and posted by Richard Anderson, before Charles Norman, Esq. a certain Stray Horse, bay color, supposed to be nine or ten years old, about four feet five inches high, has a small white spot in the forehead and a small white spot near the top of each shoulder, and small saddle spots, and a small blemish in the right eye—appraised to thirty dollars, \$30 00 the 12th March, 1853.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 20, 1853.

GREAT SALE.

THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—Together with an elegant stock of Suspenders, Purses, Beads, Wallots, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles &c.

Also, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of School and Miscellaneous BOOKS—PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season lower than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves.

DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY, April 20, 1852—1y. Augusta, Ga.

SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA THE STEAMBOAT COMPANY OF GEORGIA.

HAVING thoroughly overhauled, still continue to run the following Steamers, as above, viz:

DAVID L. ADAMS, (Hon.) CHATHAM, (Hon.) THOS. S. METCALF, TENNESSEE.

Which, with tow boats and lighters, afford unequalled facilities for transportation of freight to the interior of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, in connection with the Rail Roads.

The elegant steam-packet D. L. ADAMS will connect with the steamships Florida and Alabama—landing freight by them in 5 days from New York to Augusta.

Freight, (now taken at reduced rates,) will be forwarded free of commission.

In order to prevent detention or miscarriage, bill of lading should be addressed to GEO. L. JOHNSON, President, Savannah, Ga.

Merchandise from the interior to JOHN A. MOORE, Agent, Augusta, Ga.

July 1, 1852—1y.

DIRECTORS.

Savannah, Geo. H. JOHNSON, W. C. O. DRISCOLL, ANDREW LOW, CHA'S GREEN, EDW'D. ADELPHORF, JOSEPH S. FAY, JOSEPH WASHBURN, Augusta.

J. R. BUCKLEY, S. HOPKINS, J. S. METCALF, E. SHERMAN, JAMES HOPK, G. M. NEWTON.

Augusta Seed Store.

THE Augusta Seed Store, is located in the first door above the State Bank, and nearly opposite the United States and Globe Hotels, where the subscriber has received, and will continue to receive throughout the season, his stock of fresh and genuine Garden Seeds, crop 1851.

Allowance made to country dealers. Red and White Clover Seed, Blue Grass, Timothy, Onion Sets, Giant Asparagus Roots, Flower Seeds, Bulbs, &c. May 25, 1852. J. H. SERVICE.

Lambach & Cooper, DEALERS IN CHOICE Family Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.; and manufacturers of Candles, Syrups and Cordials, Broad street, Augusta, Ga. Apr 20 1852.

F. A. Holman & Co., Direct Importers of CROCKERY, Glass and Glass Ware—and will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 20, 1852.

TALLADEGA PLANK ROAD SLOPE LINE.

James R. Lowell, Proprietor. LEAVES Montgomery daily at 5 A. M., via Wetumpka, Nix-trail, Sylva, Georgia, "Mardisville," to Talladega by 7 o'clock, p. m., same day; thence six times a week via Alexandria, Jacksonville and Cave Springs to Rome, Ga., by 8 p. m., next day.

Time: Mont. to Tal. (90 miles) 14 hours. "to Rome, (180) 36 "

The Central Plankroad over which the line runs is now completed to Sylva, 60 miles distant from Montgomery seventy miles.

The remainder of the staging is over the finest natural road and through the most picturesque country in the South.

The public are assured of good coaches and teams, and accommodating drivers.

Fare to Rome, Ga. \$12 50 " Jacksonville 10 00 " Talladega 6 50 " Wetumpka 1 00

For passage apply to JOHN G. MOORE, Montgomery Hall, and R. G. WALKER, Exchange Hotel.

August 31, 1852.

RISLEY'S, Old Dr. Townsend's Sands, and Loudon's Sarsaparilla and Longley's Great Panacea, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

BEST Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff Cigars &c. for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 9, 1852.

IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron and Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

JAMES MARTIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in Randolph and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State at Montgomery.

Address, (pre-paid.) Oakfuskee, Randolph county, Ala.

March 22, 1y.

Slough, Elston & Co. Commission Merchants, MOBILE, Alabama.

Dec. 7, 1852—1y.

ROME.

WARE HOUSE AND Commission Merchants, ROME, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into a partnership, for the purpose of doing a Ware-house and Commission Business, under the firm and style of M. A. STOVALL & Co. They will have completed by the first of September, 1852, a large and commodious Ware House, immediately in the centre of the business part of Rome, where they will be prepared to receive, store and sell any species of merchandise; Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, &c., &c. They will also make liberal advances on cotton or other produce in store or will ship the same to Charleston, Savannah or Augusta, charging only the legal interest on the amount advanced. From the long experience of one of the firm in the Commission Business they flatter themselves they present advantages to planters and producers to this point, not surpassed by any House in Rome. Their charges will correspond with those of other Houses in the city.

M. A. STOVALL, J. H. LUMPKIN, D. S. PRINCE.

CHECKS on New York or Charleston at sight sold and advance made on cotton or other produce, either stored or shipped by DAN'L S. PRINCE, Agent.

Bk. St. of So. Ca., at Rome, Geo. August 31, 1852.

ROME DRUG STORE, In the House formerly occupied by Stevenson and Duncan.

WE are now receiving and opening direct from Importers, a large and well selected stock of

DRUGS, of the purest character, all of which we will warrant and propose to sell on the most accommodating terms at wholesale and retail. We would call the special attention of Physicians of Cherokee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we think we can furnish as good articles and on as good terms as any where this side of Charleston. Our assortment is very fine, consisting of the following articles:—

Alcohol, Colonial, Eng. and Am. Opium, Morphia, Quinine, and Quinine, Lardine, Tincture, Silver, Phos, Calc, Precipit. Chloroform.

Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—and a general assortment of the latest and most approved medicines and chemicals. Surgical instruments, Dental files and sockets, gold and tin foil, paints, oils, dyes, stuffs, varnishes, putty, such glass of every size, paraffine of the finest quality, brushes of every style, spices, essential oils, sperm, and Lin. oil, burning fluid, camphor and pearl starch, Physicians' office furniture, stationary fine variety, fine chewing tobacco, extra fine cigars, macaboy, Scotch and rapeseed snuff, fine French chocolate, garden seed of every variety, Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a fine selection of brandy and choice medicinal wines. Also, a good assortment of Thompsonian medicines, and all the most approved and popular patent medicines, a variety of fancy articles, and all other articles to be found in the Druggist line.

D. S. B. PEACE & CO.

May 25, 1852.

Ware House and Commission Business.

W. JOHNSON RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his old Customers and the public for their past patronage and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. He pledges himself to give his entire attention, he will always be found at his Ware Rooms there to give attention to the reception of Cotton or orders—or at his repository ready to fit you out with a Buggy or Carriage.

Sept. 14, 1852.

"VENI, VIDE, VICI."

"WHY, McWay, what in the world are you going to do with all this Hardware?" is the daily exclamation of all who visit the Hardware Store—"Sell it," I reply. Yes, and I will sell it for the people are beginning to find out that when they want Hardware the HARDWARE STORE is the place to find it, and at Fair Prices at that. And it is now well settled that Rome will support an exclusive Hardware Store. Come then Gentlemen and Ladies, one and all, and examine my Stock—the largest in the State, North of Augusta—and see the sights! for you will find many things, and useful ones, too, at McWay's, that you never saw before. An enumeration of my stock would fill the Courier, for it is extensive and varied.

For Tinware, I have Tin, &c., and will sell it low for the tin or on short credit.

For Blacksmiths, I have Iron, Anvils, Belows, Vises, Stock and Dies, Hammers, Axes, Springs, &c. &c.

For Farmers I have all the useful tools in their line, and the same for Carpenters, Coopers, Tanners, Shoemakers, &c., &c.

Also, Jail Saws, &c.—Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Gun locks, Wrenches, Tubes, Cutters, Wadings, &c. &c.

And for the special accommodation of those going to HOUSE KEEPING, I have the most beautiful stock of Table Cutlery: Silver Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. &c. ever brought to this country. Also, Tubes, Mats, Sittoons, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Plates, and Trays, together with a thousand and another of "flemish" too tedious to mention.

Come one, come all, and examine for yourself.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 12, 1853.

Whole No. 853

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL.
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One dollar per square for the first in-
sertion, and fifty cents per square for
each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitley & Ellis.
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

C. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
C. C. ELLIS, if

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb. 23d, 1853.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesha and Randolph.

ADDRESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRE no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-
okee, Benton and Talladesha—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

B. F. PORTER, W. J. HARALSON,
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme
Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any
business committed to their professional man-
agement.
Office in Lehenon, DeKalb County, Ala.
Lema. April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladesha, and in
the Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY, if

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and
as heretofore, the Circuit and Chan-
cery courts of St. Clair, Blount
and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.

I have leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley
Esq., and will be much obliged to the pub-
lic for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that
he has opened a Livery Sta-
ble, in the Town of Jacksonville, and
is prepared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horse; and Saddle
and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.
Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the under-
signed can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 26, 1852.

POETRY.

MY PRAIRIE FLOWER.

BY MRS. E. C. JUDSON.

The following poem, so touching and
beautiful, was prefaced by a note, a por-
tion of which, giving the incident on
which the poem was founded, we feel
constrained to give. We trust the writer
will excuse us for so doing.

"An itinerant preacher in the West
says of his wife, when he first met her,
'I thought she was the fairest flower in
all the world,' and through years of care
and still other years of helplessness on
her part, he seems to have held fast to
the same opinion. This little gem of
sentiment, sparkling out from piles of
common-place rubbish, struck me as so
touching in its truthfulness, that I
have made it the burden of the accom-
panying verses."—N. Y. Recorder.

I saw her in sweet maidenhood,
With blushes on her cheek,
And underneath her drooping lids
The love-light soft and meek;
And then I chose her from the world,
To be my bosom's queen;
For oh, she was the fairest flower
That ever I had seen!

The dearest, daintiest little flower
My eyes had ever seen.
I love her to my humble home,
And soon found many a care
Sprang, thorn like, underneath her feet,
And silvered her bright hair;
But still the light of her soft eyes
Made glad my lowly hearth.

And still she was the fairest flower
That ever I had seen.
The purest flower, the lowliest flower,
The one sweet flower of earth!
Ere long, in pale, wan helplessness,
Upon my breast she lay;
And slowly, surely, life's frail cords
Went, breaking day by day;
But cherished fondlier than when first
I made my heart her throne.

She was to me the fairest flower,
That I had ever known.
The fairest flower, the rarest flower,
My aching heart had known!
I was a wanderer in the West,
Commissioned on my way,
To sound o'er prairie, wood, and world,
The gospel's joyful cry.

And so I bore her by my side
Through years of gathering blight,
And deemed her still the fairest flower
That ever saw the light.
The dearest flower, the lowliest flower,
E'er confined from the light!
Now o'er the prairie's waving green
I take my lonely way;

And where, erewhile, we paused to rest,
I pause to weep and pray;
For oh, there's none to pray for me,
Since underneath the sod
I've shut away the fairest flower
That ever came from God!

The choicest flower, the sweetest flower,
The flower that came from God!
I weep and pray, yet sorrow not
As one of hope bereft;
For, though there's little else for me,
The star of faith is left.
And by its glimmering light I see,
All fragrant still with love,
My frail, my faded earthly flower
Transferred to groves above.

My beautiful, my cherished flower
Down smiling from above!
AGRICULTURAL.
DEEP PLOWING—CULTIVA-
TION OF POTATOES, &c.

Messrs. Editors.—It being a
wet day, unfit for outdoor business,
I thought I would seize this oppor-
tunity of putting a few thoughts
together and sending you for your
disposal. I have noticed some pieces
in your paper on deep plowing
which, in the main, I think correct,
and which has been my practice
for years. But when I break with
spontaneous or turning plows, I am
always governed, as to depth, by
the depth of the soil; as my experi-
ence is, that plowing with these
kind of plows, or any turning plows
if you stir up the clay, and throw
it to the top, you injure poor land,
unless it is well manured, and then
you may plow as deep as you please.
Nor am I in favor of turning plows
for common land, unless you have
manured broadcast; they will then
do in order to throw under or cover
up the manure. Nor am I in favor
of turning in old or dead grass; I
much prefer burning it, for obser-
vation has taught me that where
the grass has been burned, corn
and cotton comes up and grows off
better than where it has not been
burned.

I said I was in favor of deep
plowing. It must be with the right
sort of a plow, which is either your
subsoil or common coultor plow.
With these you may plow as deep
as you please, which will add to the
improvement and production of
your land. In 1845, (I think that
was the year), I broke up all
my land with coultors, as deep as
I could, and plowed all my corn
and cotton over with the same

plows, still trying to go a little
deeper than at first. The result
was, my land plowed mellow and
moist all the year, and I made
plenty of corn, and some to spare,
for I sold several hundred bushels,
with no more rain than my neigh-
bors. I think the Coultor plow
the best and cheapest plow that we
have among us.

Again, I beg leave to differ some-
what with the commonly received
opinions of the day, in regard to
the last working of corn. As above
said, I do not believe in turning
land over with your turning plows;
our summers are too long and hot,
and it is killing to land thus to
throw it up to the sun. But my
experience has taught me to plow
corn deep all the while—even when
laying it by—n. w. withstanding it is
said that in breaking the roots, &c.,
you injure it. Now, I shall not
attempt to explain the philosophy of
it further than to say, that by
breaking off the old roots, and stir-
ring up the ground, you put new
life and vigor in the whole stalk;
as by turning and pruning an old
tree, it assumes a new growth, and
consequently new life. This may
seem a little heterodoxical, but ex-
perience teaches us that this is true;
and I would respectfully ask why
it is that the top ear on a stalk of
corn is always the largest? and why
it is that you may top corn long
before it is ripe? There appears to
be some inconsistency in this but
observation proves it to be so.

Last year, I had a field of 45
acres, second year land, in corn.
The rows were 4 1/2 feet apart, and
the corn stood thick in the drill—
say 2 feet. At the regular time for
giving it the last plowing, the
weather was dry, and the ground
stumpy and roaty. The corn look-
ed very fine indeed, and we thought
under the circumstances, that we
would give it a good hoeing, and
accordingly did so. The result was
that my corn was injured; and I
now believe if I had plowed it,
it would have done better, notwith-
standing it made me over 200 bar-
rels. My plan is to plow late—un-
til almost in the roasting-ear—while
some contend that when corn bunch-
es for the tassels, is the right time
to lay by.

A word about Potatoes, and the
mode of keeping them. It is an
object with all farmers to despatch
business in a safe, short and easy
manner; and I propose that in put-
ting up potatoes, those that are in-
tended for seed, should be put in
hills. My plan is this: I simply
level the place where I want to make
the hill, and then lay two rails
down on the centre, about 6 inches
apart; then lay couple of thin
pieces across them, and putting on
them two more rails, I close up the
top so as to prevent the potatoes
getting through and filling up the
vacancy. I then put my potatoes
on the rails until I get the hill as
large as I wish, (and the size is not
material,) rounding them up. Then
I commence covering, by setting
up corn stalks around the hill; then
I put on vines, followed with dirt—
say six or eight inches thick be-
ing careful not to stop the holes at
each end of the rails, and also leav-
ing a small hole on the top, cover-
ed over with a few boards; these
all to be kept open during the
sweating or seasoning process,
which will be two or three weeks,
then close them up with a thick
covering of dirt. You need no other
shelter, and if your potatoes are
in good order when put up, there
is no danger of their injuring. I
have tried this plan upwards of
twenty years. I speak of Spanish
potatoes. You can keep your pota-
toes equally secure by putting them
in houses, and I have known the
owners of potatoe houses to be
most particular to have them, if
they could, air-tight. I heard a
gentleman, not long since, say how
particular he had been in building
his potato house, and that they had
all rotted. I told him they would
always rot if put up in that way.
Now I have two potato houses; one
is built of split logs, with the cracks
chinked and daubed, and dug in
the ground some 12 inches; a lot
of split logs, and a few inches of
dirt thrown on that. The other is
built in the same way, only of hewn
logs. The secret of keeping pota-
toes, is to let them have sufficient
air, and this must be done by let-
ting your door stand open day and
night until they go through their
sweating and seasoning process,
and also pulling out some of the
daubing in the cracks. After this
you may close your door and cracks
and remember they must have air
during that time, whether in hills or
in houses.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I shall
close my hasty and desultory re-
marks, leaving them at your dis-
posal. We should be much pleas-
ed to hear from the planters of
Middle Georgia, their practical
improvements in agriculture; for
we want to find out some improve-
ments that are particularly suited
to our soil, climate and productions
—in short, the secret we want to
know is, how to make large crops,
and a short way to get them in, and
have time to improve our lands.

J. C. W. L.
Upson Co., Ga., Feb. 1853.

TOPPING COTTON.

Messrs. Editors.—Having again
tried the experiment of topping
Cotton, I herewith give you the
result of the same for the Cultiva-
tor. On the 1st of August, I mea-
sured off one acre of land of the
same quality, and the stand as
near the same as I could select on
the plantation. I topped, this year
two rows and skipped two through-
out the acre, and the result is as
follows:

Topped rows made of seed Cot-
ton, - - 513 lbs.

Rows not topped " - - 402 "

In favor of topping, - - 51 "
You will see, Messrs. Editors,
that I have made money this year
by the operation, as it only took
three days to top my crop, and I
have made by it 86,720 pounds of
cotton. Others, try the experi-
ment for three years to come, if
I live; and although the difference
may not be so great every year as
it has proved to be in the year 1852
I still say that topping Cotton in
Mississippi is advantageous, wet or
dry, and very important in a wet
season. I will here say to those
who are fearful of causing their
Cotton to sucker in wet weather
from topping, that I have never
been able to see in twenty years'
experience in farming, that topped
Cotton was more subject to sucker
than that not topped. Too much
rain on Cotton planted in rich new
land, or land highly manured, will
bring out suckers, and as many on
that not topped, as on the topped;
at least, this is the result of my
observation in Mississippi, the opin-
ions of others to the contrary not-
withstanding.

COOKED FOOD FOR COWS.—Mr.
James S. Huber, lately stated be-
fore the Philadelphia County Farm-
er's Club, that he had proved by
actual experiment in feeding 12
cows, 150 days upon cooked food,
that he made a net gain of \$32.
In place of 20 pounds of hay per
day, formerly fed raw, he now feeds
12 pounds cut and steamed. With
this he mixes 4 1/2 quarts of ship
stuff, Indian corn meal and oil
cake meal, in about equal portions.
This with the hay, weighs about 46
pounds when cooked, having gain-
ed 31 pounds by that process. He
says it is not only more economical
but more palatable to the cattle;
they eat it without waste and keep
in better condition. His steaming
apparatus cost \$25, which he more
than saved in six months feeding.
He considers, however, the greatest
gain is in the health of the animals.
—N. Y. Agricultur.

**HARD FARE FOR THE POOR NE-
GROES.**—Col. Berrien, of Rome,
Geo., writes us that his negroes
raised 500 Shanghai fowls last sea-
son, for their own use, weighing
from 12 to 22 lbs. a pair, on which
they daily luxuriated. This is awful
and our northern poor, who never
tasted the delicious meat of these
fowls, should get up "indignation"
meetings, and call a convention to
put down such things, so inimical
to "Equal Rights."—Northern
Farmer

A VALUABLE HEN.—The Roch-
ester Daily Advertiser says that
Mr. Recker less than a year ago
purchased a pair of Cochins China
Fowls, from the proceeds of which
since that time, he has realized
\$433. The chickens sold for \$10
per pair, and the eggs for \$4 per
dozen.

WHEAT BRAN FOR CORN.—Mr.
L. W. Allen, of Maryland, states
in the American Farmer that he
has found wheat bran a "greater
stimulant for corn than chemical
salts or guano mixed with common
air, and this must be done by let-
ting your door stand open day and
night until they go through their
sweating and seasoning process,
and also pulling out some of the
daubing in the cracks. After this
you may close your door and cracks
and remember they must have air
during that time, whether in hills or
in houses.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I shall
close my hasty and desultory re-
marks, leaving them at your dis-
posal. We should be much pleas-
ed to hear from the planters of
Middle Georgia, their practical
improvements in agriculture; for
we want to find out some improve-
ments that are particularly suited
to our soil, climate and productions
—in short, the secret we want to
know is, how to make large crops,
and a short way to get them in, and
have time to improve our lands.

CHOLERA AMONG THE HOGS.—
The Louisville Courier states that
there is great fatality among the
hogs at Milton, Ky., and other
points, and that it has been alarm-
ingly destructive to the hogs at
Carrollton at the distillery of Root
and Snyder. They have lost up-
wards of 600 hogs in ten days or
about 60 per day, with but little
abatement of the diseases.

THE TWO CARPENTERS.
A sketch for Mechanics.
BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Charles Brackett and Ludlow Weston
were apprentices to a carpenter by
the name of Jonas White. They were near-
ly of the same age, about nineteen, and
they were both of them remarkably
good dispositions, and withal very punc-
tual at their work. Mr. White was a
kind, indulgent man, and his workmen
had no occasion to complain of his re-
quirements.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, one
evening after they had closed their la-
bors upon a house that Mr. White was
ereciting, "let us have a ride this even-
ing."

"No," returned Charles Brackett, as
he moved his apron. The answer was
short, yet it was kindly spoken.

"Come, do," urged Ludlow. "It will
be a beautiful evening, and we can have
a first rate time. Won't you go?"

"I cannot, Lud."

"But why?"

"Because I am otherwise engaged,
and beside, I haven't the money."

"Never mind the engagement, but
come along, and I will pay the expenses."

"If ever I join with a companion in
any pastime that involves pecuniary ex-
pense, I shall always pay my share; but
to-night, Lud, I have an engagement
with myself."

"And what can it be, Charles?"

"I borrowed a book of Mr. White a
few days since, and I promised to return
it as soon as I finished it; I desire to do
so as soon as possible, so I must devote
this evening to reading."

"And what is the subject, pray?" said
Ludlow.

"The history of Architecture," re-
turned Charles Brackett.

"Oh, bosh! Such dry stuff as that?"

"It's not dry, I assure you, Lud."

"It may not be to you, but it is to me."

What, poring over architecture all night
after working hard at it all day?"

"Yes," returned Charles, "because I
am thus enabled to learn more of the
different branches of our business."

"Well," said Ludlow, with a slight
toss of the head, "for my part, I learn
just as much about the carpenter's trade
at my work, as I shall ever find use for."

I don't see the use, after a poor fellow
has been tied up to mortises, grooves,
sills, rafters, sleepers, and such matters,
all day long, to drag away the night in
studying the same stuff over again."

"Ah, Lud," replied Charles Brackett,
"you don't take the right view of the
matter. Every man makes himself hon-
orable in a peculiar business, just so far
as he understands that business thor-
oughly, and applies himself to its perfection.
It is not the calling, or the trade, that
makes the man, but it's the honest en-
terprise with which the calling is follow-
ed."

In looking about for a business
that should give me support through
life, I hit upon, and chose the one in
which we are now engaged, and when I
did so, I resolved I would make myself
useful in it. We have something besides
mere physical strength to employ and
cultivate; we have a mind that must la-
bor at something. Now, physical labor
is tedious and unthankful; but when we
combine the mental and physical, and
make them assist each other, then we
find labor a source of comfort."

"Really, Charles, you are quite a phi-
losopher, and I suppose what you say is
true; but I should like to know if it
doesn't require some mental labor to
keep up with the instructions of our boss
now! I declare, it keeps me thinking
pretty sharply."

"That may be," said Charles; "but
after all, the only mental labor you per-
form, is memory. You only remember
Mr. White's instructions, and then fol-
low them, and in so doing, learn them;
but the mere method of doing the
work you are engaged on. For instance,
you know how long to make the rafters
of the house we are now building, and
you know how to let them in the plates;
but do you know the philosophical rea-
son for all this? Do you know why you
are required to perform your work after
given rules?"

"I know I am to do it, and that when
I am of age, I shall be paid for doing it,
and I know how to do it. That is
enough," answered Ludlow, with much
emphasis.

"It is not enough for me," said Charles.
"Every piece of mechanism has science
in its composition, and I would be able
to comprehend that science, and also ap-
ply it, perhaps, to other uses. In short,
Lud, I would be master of my business."

"And so would I. I tell you, Charles,
I believe I could frame a house now."

"Such a one as you have been taught
to build, Lud."

"Certainly. Everybody must be taught
at first."

"True; and everybody may gain im-
provement upon the instructions by self
culture."

"Then you won't go to ride this even-
ing," said Ludlow, as they reached their
boardinghouse.

"No."

Here the conversation ended. That
evening Ludlow Weston hired a horse
and chaise, and went to ride; while
Charles Brackett betook himself to his
room, and was soon deeply interested
in the history of Architecture. Some
parts he would read over several times,
so as to thoroughly comprehend them,
and occasionally he would take notes,
and copy some of the drawings. Be-
fore he had retired to his rest, he had
finished the book; and when he awoke
the next morning, the subject of his
study was fresh and vivid in his mind,
and he felt happy and satisfied with him-
self.

"Ah, Charles, I had a glorious time
last night," said Ludlow Weston, with a
yawn, as the two apprentices met before
breakfast.

"So did I," returned Charles.

"At your dry books' eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't envy you. Egad,
Charles, the recollections of last night's
supper and ride will give me enjoyment
for a month."

"And the recollections of last night's
study may benefit me for a life time."

"Bosh!" said Ludlow. But the very
manner in which he uttered it, showed
he did not exactly mean it.

A month had passed away, and it was
Saturday morning.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, "we
have not got to work this afternoon.
Now, what do you say to joining the
party on the pond? We have got the
boats engaged, and we are going to have
a capital time. I'm going to carry So-
phie with us."

I'm sorry that I must disappoint you,
Lud; but the old professor, at the acad-
emy, as he has no school this afternoon,
has promised to give me some assistance
in my studies in mensuration, and it
would be a disappointment to both him
and myself, to miss the opportunity."

"O, bother your mensuration! Come
along—Mary Waters will think you are
mean, for Sophie Cross will be sure to
tell her what a fine time she has had
with me."

"No, Mary won't," replied Charles.

"After I have finished my lesson, I am
going to take a horse and chaise, and
carry her out to visit a sick aunt, where
we shall spend the Sabbath. However,
I hope you will have a good time, and
I believe you will too."

Mary Waters and Sophie were both
of them, good girls, and they really loved
the youths, whose attentions they were
receiving. Charles and Ludlow had al-
ready talked of marriage, and they
looked forward to that important event
with promise of joy, and all who knew
them had reason to believe that they
both would make good husbands.

Thus time glided away. Both of the
young men laid up some money, and
they were both steady at their work;
but Charles pursued his studies with
unremitting diligence, while Ludlow
could never see and use in a mere car-
penter, bothering his brain with geo-
metrical properties, areas of figures, vol-
umes of solids, mathematical roots and
powers, trigonometry, and a thousand other
things that his companion spent so much
time over.

Two years were soon swallowed up in
the vortex of time, and Charles and
Ludlow were free. They both hired to
their old master, and for several months
they worked in the town where Mr.
White resided. Ludlow Weston was
married to Sophie Cross, and they
boarded with the bride's mother.

"Ain't you ever going to get married?"
asked Ludlow, as he and Charles were
at work together.

"As soon as I can get a house to put
a wife into," quietly returned Charles.

"Why, you can hire one at any time."

"I know that; but I wish to own one."

"Then poor Mary Waters will have to
wait a long time, I'm thinking."

"Perhaps so," Charles said with a
smile on his countenance.

Then Ludlow whistled a tune, as he
continued his work.

"Boys," said Mr. White, as he came
into his shop one morning, where Charles
and Ludlow were at work, "we are soon
likely to have a job in S—."

The new State House is going up as soon as
the committee can procure a plan; and
I shall have an opportunity to contract
for a good share of the carpenter's work."

"Good! We shall have change of air,"
said Ludlow in a merry mood.

That evening Charles took his paper
from the post office, and in it he found
an advertisement calling for an architec-
tural plan for the new State House. He
went home, locked himself up in his
room, and devoted half of the night to
intense thought and study. The next
day he procured a fine sheet of large
drawing paper, and again betook him-
self to his room, where he drew out his
table, spread his paper, and then taking
his case of mathematical instruments, he
set himself about his task. For a
whole week he worked every night till
twelve or one o'clock, and at the end of
that time his job was finished. He
rolled his sheet of paper substantially
into a wrapper, and having directed it
to the committee, he entrusted it to the
care of a stage driver, to be delivered at
its destination in the city of S—.

Nearly three weeks rolled away, and
Charles began to fear that his labors
had been useless. It was just after din-
ner. Mr. White and his men had just
commenced work, when four gentlemen
entered the shop, whose very appearance
at once bespoke them to be men of the
highest standing in society.

"Is there a Mr. Charles Brackett here?"

"No."

"Is there a Mr. Charles Brackett here?"

"No."

"Is there a Mr. Charles Brackett here?"

"No."

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 17.—No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 12, 1853.

Whole No. 853

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY
J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL.
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the
end of the year.

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sertion, and fifty cents per square for
each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitley & Ellis,
HAVE associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law.
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.
C. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.
C. C. ELLIS.

M. B. DONEGAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Gainesville,
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him.
Feb. 23d, 1853.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talla-
dega and Randolph.

A. D. RESS
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIRES no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-
okee, Benton and Talladega—also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February, 25 1852.

B. F. PORTER. W. J. HARALSON.
PORTER & HARALSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb,
Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton,
Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court
of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any
business connected to their professional man-
agement.
Office in Lebanon, DeKalb County, Ala.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladega, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.

Office formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. E. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY.

Waldea & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851.

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.,
I have leased the MADISON HOUSE,
in Montgomery Ala., from W. Tilley
Esq., and will be much obliged to the
public for such patronage as they may extend
to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain
its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully
announces to the public, that
he has opened a Livery Sta-
ble, in the Town of Jacksonville, and is
prepared to accommodate those who may
desire, with Carriages and Buggies,
double and single horses; and Saddle and
Harness horses; and also to keep Horses
by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.
Strangers who may visit Jacksonville,
by enquiring for the Stables of the undersig-
ned can be furnished with conveyances
at the shortest notice.
WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 26, 1852.

POETRY.

MY PRAIRIE FLOWER.

BY MRS. E. C. JUDSON.

The following poem, so touching and
beautiful, was prefaced by a note, a por-
tion of which, giving the incident on
which the poem was founded, we feel
constrained to give. We trust the writer
will excuse us for so doing.

"An itinerant preacher in the West,
says of his wife, when he first met her,
'I thought she was the fairest flower in
all the world,' and through years of care
and still other years of helplessness on
her part, he seems to have held fast to
the same opinion. This little gem of
sentiment, sparkling out from piles of
common-place rubbish, struck me as so
touching in its truthful simplicity, that I
have made it the burden of the accom-
panying verses."—N. Y. Recorder.

I saw her in sweet maidenhood,
With blushes on her cheek,
And underneath her drooping lids
The love-light soft and meek;
And then I chose her from the world,
To be my bosom's queen;
For she was the fairest flower
That ever I had seen!

The dearest, daintiest little flower
My eyes had ever seen.
I bore her to my humble home,
And soon full many a care
Sprang, thick like underneath her feet,
And silvered her bright hair;
But still the light of her soft eyes
Made glad my lowly hearth.

And still she was the fairest flower
That ever blossomed on earth.
The purest flower, the loveliest flower,
The one sweet flower of earth!
Ere long, in pale, wan helplessness,
Upon my breast she lay,
And slowly, surely, life's frail cords
Went, breaking by the day;
But cherished fondlier than when first
I made my heart her throne,
She was to me the fairest flower,
That I had ever known!

The fairest flower, the rarest flower,
My aching heart had known!
I was a wanderer in the West,
Commissioned from on high,
To sound o'er prairie, wood, and world,
The gospel's joyful cry;
And so I bore her by my side
Through years of gathering blight,
And deemed her still the fairest flower
That ever saw the light!

The dearest flower, the loveliest flower,
E'er gleamed from the light!
Now o'er the prairie's waving green
I take my lonely way;
And where, erewhile, we paused to rest,
I pause to weep and pray;
For oh, there's none to pray for me,
Since underneath the sod
I've shrouded the fairest flower
That ever came from God!

The choicest flower, the sweetest flower,
The flower that came from God!
I weep and pray, yet sorrow not
As one of hope bereft;
For, though there's little else for me,
The star of faith is left;
And by its glimmering light I see,
All fragrant still with love,
My frail, my faded earthly flower
Transferred to groves above!
My beautiful, my cherished flower
Down smiling from above!

AGRICULTURE.

DEEP PLOWING—CULTIVA-
TION OF POTATOES—PRESER-
VATION OF POTATOES, &c.

Messrs. Editors.—It being a
wet day, unfit for outdoor business,
I thought I would seize this oppor-
tunity of putting a few thoughts
together and sending you for your
disposal. I have noticed some pieces
in your paper on deep plowing
which, in the main, I think correct,
and which has been my practice
for years. But when I break with
spontaneous or turning plows, I am
always governed, as to depth, by
the depth of the soil; as my experi-
ence is, that plowing with these
kind of plows, or any turning plows,
if you stir up the clay, and throw
it to the top, you injure poor land,
unless it is well manured, and then
you may plow as deep as you please.
Nor am I in favor of turning plows
for common land, unless you have
manured broadcast; they will then
do in order to throw under or cover
up the manure. Nor am I in favor
of turning in old or dead grass; I
much prefer burning it, for obser-
vation has taught me that where
the grass has been burned, corn
and cotton comes up and grows off
better than where it has not been
burned.

I said I was in favor of deep
plowing. It must be with the right
sort of a plow, which is either your
subsoil or common coulters plow.
With these you may plow as deep
as you please, which will add to the
improvement and production of
your land. In 1845, (I think that
was the dry year,) I broke up all
my land with coulters, as deep as
I could, and plowed all my corn
and cotton over with the same

plows, still trying to go a little
deeper than at first. The result
was, my land plowed mellow and
moist all the year, and I made
plenty of corn, and some to spare,
for I sold several hundred bushels,
with no more rain than my neigh-
bors. I think the Coulter plow
the best and cheapest plow that we
have among us.

Again, I beg leave to differ some-
what with the commonly received
opinions of the day, in regard to
the last working of corn. As above
said, I do not believe in turning
laud over with your turning plows;
our summers are too long and hot,
and it is killing to land thus to
throw it up to the sun. But my
experience has taught me to plow
corn deep all the while—even when
laying it by—notwithstanding it is
said that in breaking the roots, &c.,
you injure it. Now, I shall not
attempt to explain the philosophy
of it further than to say, that by
breaking off the old roots, and stir-
ring up the ground, you put new
life and vigor in the whole stalk;
as by trimming and pruning an old
tree, it assumes a new growth, and
consequently new life. This may
seem a little heterodoxical, but ex-
perience teaches us that this is true;
and I would respectfully ask if it is
that the top ear on a stalk of corn
is always the largest? and why
it is that you may top corn long
before you get the best of it, and
injure the corn? There appears
to be some inconsistency in this but
observation proves it to be so.

Last year, I had a field of 45
acres, second year land, in corn.
The rows were 4 1/2 feet apart, and
the corn stood thick in the drill—
say 2 feet. At the regular time for
giving it the last plowing, the
weather was dry, and the ground
stumpy and rooty. The corn looked
very fine indeed, and we thought
under the circumstances, that we
would give it a good hoeing, and
accordingly did so. The result was
that my corn was injured; and I
now believe the if had I plowed it,
it would have done better, notwith-
standing it made me over 200 bar-
rels. My plan is to plow late—un-
til almost in the roasting-ear—while
some contend that when corn bunch
for the tassel, is the right time
to lay by.

A word about Potatoes, and the
mode of keeping them. It is an
object with all farmers to despatch
business in a safe, short and easy
manner; and I propose that in put-
ting up potatoes, those that are in
tended for seed, should be put in
hills. My plan is this: I simply
level the piece where I want to make
the hill, and then lay two rails
down on the centre, about 6 inches
apart; then lay couple of thin
pieces across them, and putting on
them two more rails, I close up the
top so as to prevent the potatoes
getting through and filling up the
vacancy. I then put my potatoes
on the rails until I get the hill as
large as I wish, (and the size is not
material,) rounding them up. Then
I commence covering, by setting
up corn stalks around the hill; then
I put on vines, followed with dirt—
say six or eight inches thick be-
cause careful not to stop the holes at
each end of the rails, and also leav-
ing a small hole on the top, cover
over with a few boards; these
all to be kept open during the
sweating or seasoning process,
which will be two or three weeks,
then close them up with a thick
covering of dirt. You need no other
cover, and if your potatoes are
in good order when put up, there
is no danger of their injuring.
I have tried this plan upwards of
twenty years. I speak of Spanish
potatoes. You can keep your pota-
toes equally secure by putting them
in houses, and I have known the
best particular to have them, if
they could, air-tight. I heard a
gentleman, not long since, say how
particular he had been in building
his potato house, and that they had
all rotted. I told him they would
always rot if put up in that way.
Now I have two potato houses; one
is built of split logs, with the cracks
chinked and daubed, and dug in
the ground some 12 inches; a lot
of split logs, and a few inches of
dirt thrown on that. The other is
built in the same way, only of hewn
logs. The secret of keeping pota-
toes, is to let them have sufficient
air, and this must be done by let-
ting your door stand open day and
night until they go through their
sweating and seasoning process,
and also pulling out some of the
daubing in the cracks. After this
you may close your door and cracks
and remember they must have air
during that time, whether in hills or
in houses.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I shall
close my hasty and desultory re-
marks, leaving them at your dis-
posal. We should be much pleas-
ed to hear from the planters of
Middle Georgia, their practical
improvements in agriculture: for
we want to find out some improve-
ments that are particularly suited
to our soil, climate and productions
—in short, the secret we want to
know is, how to make large crops,
and a short way to get them in, and
have time to improve our lands.
J. C. W. L.
Upon Co., Ga., Feb. 1853.

TOPPING COTTON.

Messrs. Editors.—Having again
tried the experiment of topping
Cotton, I herewith give you the
result of the same for the Cultiva-
tor. On the 1st of August, I meas-
ured off one acre of land of the
same quality, and the stand as
near the same as I could select on
the plantation. I topped this year
two rows and skipped two through-
out the acre, and the result is as
follows:

Topped rows made of seed Cot-
ton, - - 513 lbs.
Rows not topped " - - 462 "

In favor of topping, - - 51 "
You will see, Messrs. Editors,
that I have made money this year
by the operation, as it only took
three days to top my crop, and I
have made by it 36,720 pounds of
faction of others, try the experi-
ment for three years to come, if
I live; and although the difference
may not be so great every year as
it has proved to be in the year 1852
I still say that topping Cotton in
Mississippi is advantageous, wet or
dry, and very important in a wet
season. I will here say to those
who are fearful of causing their
Cotton to sucker in wet weather
from topping, that I have never
been able to see in twenty years'
experience in farming, that topped
Cotton was more subject to sucker
than that not topped. Too much
rain on Cotton planted in rich new
land, or land highly manured, will
bring out suckers, and as many on
that not topped as on the topped;
at least, this is the result of my
observation in Mississippi, the opin-
ions of others to the contrary not
withstanding.

COOKED FOOD FOR COWS.

—Mr. James S. Huber, lately stated be-
fore the Philadelphia County Farm-
er's Club, that he had proved by
actual experiment in feeding 12
cows, 150 days upon cooked food,
that he made a net gain of \$32.
In place of 20 pounds of hay per
day, formerly fed raw, he now feeds
12 pounds of corn and steamed. With
this he mixes 4 1/2 quarts of ship
stuff, Indian corn meal and oil
cake meal, in about equal portions.
This with the hay, weighs about 46
pounds when cooked, having gain-
ed 31 pounds by that process. He
says it is not only more economical
but more palatable to the cattle;
they eat it without waste and keep
in better condition. His steaming
apparatus cost \$25, which he more
than saved in six months feeding.
He considers, however, the greatest
gain is in the health of the animals.
—N. Y. Agricultur.

HARD FARE FOR THE POOR NEGROES.

—Col. Berrien, of Rome,
Geo., writes us that his negroes
raised 500 Shanghai fowls last sea-
son, for their own use, weighing
from 12 to 22 lbs. a pair, on which
they daily luxuriated! This is awful
and our northern poor, who never
tasted the delicious meat of these
fowls, should get up "indignation"
meetings, and call a convention to
put down such things, so inimical
to "Equal Rights."—Northern
Farmer

A VALUABLE HINT.—The Roch-

ester Daily Advertiser says that
Mr. Recker less than a year ago
purchased a pair of Cochon China
Fowls, from the proceeds of which
since that time, he has realized
\$433. The chickens sold for \$10
per pair, and the eggs for \$4 per
dozen.

WHEAT BRAN FOR CORN.—Mr.

L. W. Allen, of Maryland, states
in the American Farmer that he
has found wheat bran a "greater"
stimulant for corn than chemical
salts or guano mixed with common
salt, or mixed with plaster of Paris
or even of rich hog-pen manure, or
wellrotted summer, and the crop
nearly or quite as good as the best
of the above, which was guano
mixed with common salt, in the
proportion of 200 lbs. to 3-4 bush-
el salt.—Baltimore sun.

marks, leaving them at your dis-
posal. We should be much pleas-
ed to hear from the planters of
Middle Georgia, their practical
improvements in agriculture: for
we want to find out some improve-
ments that are particularly suited
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—in short, the secret we want to
know is, how to make large crops,
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have time to improve our lands.
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THE TWO CARPENTERS.

A sketch for Mechanics.
BY SYLVANUS CORB, JR.

Charles Brackett and Ludlow Weston
were apprentices to a carpenter by the
name of Jonas White. They were near-
ly of the same age, about nineteen, and
they were both of them remarkably
good disposition, and withal very punc-
tual at their work. Mr. White was a
kind, indulgent man, and his workmen
had no occasion to complain of his re-
quirements.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, one
evening after they had closed their la-
bors upon a house that Mr. White was
erecting, "let us have a ride this even-
ing."

"No," returned Charles Brackett, as
he moved his apron. The answer was
short, yet it was kindly spoken.

"Come, do," urged Ludlow. "It will
be a beautiful evening, and we can have
a first rate time. Won't you go?"
"I cannot, Lud."

"But why?"
"Because I am otherwise engaged,
and beside, I haven't the money to."
"Never mind the engagement, but
come along, and I will pay the expenses."
"If ever I join with a companion in
any pastime that involves pecuniary ex-
pense, I shall always pay my share; but
to-night, Lud, I have an engagement
with myself."

"And what can it be, Charles?"
"I borrowed a book of Mr. White a
few days since, and I promised to return
it as soon as I finished it; I desire to do
so as soon as possible, so I must devote
this evening to reading."

"And what is the subject, pray?" said
Ludlow.

"The history of Architecture," re-
turned Charles Brackett.

"Oh, bah! Such dry stuff as that?"
"It's not dry, I assure you, Lud."

"It may not be to you, but it is to me.
What, poring over architecture all night
after working hard at it all day?"

"Yes," returned Charles, "because I
am thus enabled to learn more of the
different branches of our business."
"Well," said Ludlow, with a slight
toss of the head, "for my part, I learn
full as much about the carpenter's trade
at my work, as I shall ever find use for.
I don't see the use, after a poor fellow
has been tied up to mortises, grooves,
sills, rafters, sleepers, and such matters,
all day long to drag away the night in
studying the same stuff over again."

"Ah, Lud," replied Charles Brackett,
"you don't take the right view of the
matter. Every man makes himself hon-
orable in a peculiar business, just so far
as he understands that business thorowly,
and applies himself to its perfection.
It is not the calling, or the trade, that
makes the man, but it's the honest en-
terprise with which the calling is follow-
ed. In looking about for a business
that should give me support through
life, I hit upon, and chose the one in
which we are now engaged, and when I
did so, I resolved I would make myself
useful in it. We have something besides
mere physical strength to employ and
cultivate: we have a mind that must la-
bor on something. Now, physical labor
is tedious and unthankful; but when we
combine the mental and physical, and
make them assist each other, then we
find labor a source of comfort."

"Really, Charles, you are quite a phi-
losopher, and I suppose what you say is
true; but then I should like to know if
it don't require some mental labor to
keep up with the instructions of our boss
now? I declare, it keeps me thinking
pretty sharply."
"That may be," said Charles: "but
after all, the only mental labor you per-
form, is memory. You only remember
Mr. White's instructions, and then fol-
low them, and in so doing, learn noth-
ing but the mere method of doing the
work you are engaged on. For instance,
you know how long to make the rafters
of the house we are now building, and
you know how to let them in the places;
but do you know the philosophical rea-
son for all this? Do you know why you
are required to perform your work after
given rules?"
"I know I am to do it, and that when
I am of age, I shall be paid for doing it,
and I know how to do it. That is
enough," answered Ludlow, with much
emphasis.

"It is not enough for me," said Charles.
"Every piece of mechanism has science
in its composition, and I would be able
to comprehend that science, and also ap-
ply it, perhaps, to other uses. In short,
Lud, I would be master of my business."
"And so would I. I tell you, Charles,
I believe I could frame a house now."
"Such a one as you have been taught
to build, Lud."

"Certainly. Everybody must be taught
at first."
"True; and everybody may gain im-
provement upon the instructions by self-
culture."
"Then you won't go to ride this even-
ing?" said Ludlow, as they reached their
boarding-house.

"No."

CHOLERA AMONG THE HOOS.—
The Louisville Courier states that
there is great fatality among the
hogs at Milton, Ky., and other
points, and that it has been alarm-
ingly destructive to the hogs at
Carrington at the distillery of Root
and Snyder. They have lost up-
wards of 600 hogs in ten days or
about 60 per day, with but little
abatement of the diseases.

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"No."

Here the conversation ended. That
evening Ludlow Weston hired a horse
and chaise, and went to ride; while
Charles Brackett betook himself to his
room, and was soon deeply interested
in the History of Architecture. Some
parts he would read over several times,
so as to thoroughly comprehend them,
and occasionally he would take notes,
and copy some of the drawings. Be-
fore he had retired to his rest, he had
finished the book; and when he awoke
the next morning, the subject of his
study was fresh and vivid in his mind,
and he felt happy and satisfied with him-
self.

"Ah, Charles, I had a glorious time
last night," said Ludlow Weston, with a
yawn, as the two apprentices met before
breakfast.

"So did I," returned Charles.

"At your dry books' eh?"

"Yes."

"Well, I don't envy you. Egad,
Charles, the recollections of last night's
supper and ride will give me enjoyment
for a month."

"And the recollections of last night's
study may benefit me for a life time."

"Bah," said Ludlow. But the very
manner in which he uttered it, showed
he did not exactly mean it.

A month had passed away, and it was
Saturday morning.

"Charles," said Ludlow Weston, "we
have not got to work this afternoon.
Now, what do you say to joining the
party on the pond? We have got the
boats engaged, and we are going to have
a capital time. I'm going to carry So-
phie with us."

"I'm sorry that I must disappoint you,
Lud; but the old professor, at the acad-
emy, as he has no school this afternoon,
has promised to give me some assistance
in my studies in mensuration, and it
would be a disappointment to both him
and myself, to miss the opportunity."

"O, bother your mensuration! Come
along—Mary Waters will think you are
mean, for Sophie Cross will be sure to
tell her what a fine time she has had
with me."

"No, Mary won't," replied Charles.
"After I have finished my lesson, I am
going to take a horse and chaise, and
carry her out to visit a sick aunt, where
we shall spend the Sabbath. However,
I hope you will have a good time, and
I believe you will too."

Mary Waters and Sophie were both
of them, good girls, and they really loved
the youths, whose attentions they were
receiving. Charles and Ludlow had al-
ready talked of marriage, and they
looked forward to that important event
with promise of joy, and all who knew
them had reason to believe that they
both would make good husbands.

Thus time glided away. Both of the
young men laid up some money, and
they were both steady at their work,
but Charles pursued his studies with
unremitting diligence, while Ludlow
could never see and use in a

E. L. WOODWARD,

Is now receiving his STOCK of **SPRING & SUMMER MERCHANDISE,**

Comprising about every article demanded in this market. As heretofore, his Goods are desirable and can be purchased on favorable terms for cash, or, on time by those who are solvent. All are respectfully invited to call and examine. March 29, 1853.—5t.

NEW YORK EMPORIUM

J. ADLER & CO.

Have just returned from the purchase of, and are now receiving direct from New York a splendid and well selected Stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Of superior quality and of the latest styles and patterns. They deem it unnecessary to enter into any further enumeration of articles, than to say their stock embraces every variety needed in this market of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ladies and Gentlemen's spring and summer Dress Goods, READY MADE CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Their old friends and customers, who have been long acquainted with their manner of transacting business, are assured that they are prepared to suit them in the quality, style and price of Goods. Give us a call, and we will show you more fine, beautiful and cheap Goods than we have room here to mention, and besides pledge ourselves that we will make it your interest to purchase such articles as you may need. Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

HUDSON & STOKES

At the old stand of S. P. Hudson, are now receiving an extensive and well selected Stock of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

Consisting of every article usually called for in this market, of the latest and most fashionable styles, suitable to the present and approaching season; and in addition a well assorted stock of GROCERIES,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, Iron, Nails, Hinges, Locks, Screws, &c. READY MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS; BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c.

They respectfully solicit their old friends and customers and the public generally to give them a call, confident that if they will do so they can be suited both in quality and price of Goods. Jacksonville, March 22, 1853.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

W. M. WHITE has just received his Stock of **SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS**, which has been selected with great care for this market. His Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies Dress Goods, viz:

White and Printed Jackonnet and Swiss Muslins, Carletons, Berages, Challies, Silk Tissues, Summer Silks, Lawns, Gingham, American and English Prints, Bobinets, Bonnet and cap Ribbons, Laces, Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

AND FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Grenette Cloths, Tweeds, Denims, Chambrays, Stripes, Brown Linen, Brown and Grass Linen Drilling, Cottonade,

With a large assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Straw and Fancy Goods, Saddlery, Carriage Trimmings, Buggy Harness, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Cheese, Macerol, &c. All of which he proposes to sell on favorable terms to punctual men, and as to price—Call and see. Jacksonville, Ala. March 22, 1853.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

WALKER & PETTIF

AT MOUNT POLK, are now receiving a general assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS**, such as are needed by the Planters of the country; and if you hear the cry "Goods are going up," just come to Mount Polk and we will sell you Goods as low or lower than ever. All we ask is to give us a call, and pay us the "Ready Thing;" we shall only sell on time to customers who pay once a year. We also keep a large stock of **Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Iron, Nails, and lots of that old Rye and Corn Whiskey, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine.**

Our thanks for past favors, and we hope by selling Goods cheaper still, to receive more of the same sort. N. B. Positively the last time we will say come to those who have not settled and paid up their old accounts and notes; they will find them in the hands of somebody else soon—so come up and comply with our promise. March 22, 1853.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Henry Smith, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 12th day of March, 1853; notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make payment. Wm. H. SMITH, Adm. March 22, 1853.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A Temperance Mass Meeting will be held at Silver Run Academy 15 Miles East of Talladega on Saturday, the 30th of April 1853.

All sons of Temperance, the public generally and the Ladies in particular, are invited to attend. It is expected that Bros. Brownlow of the Knoxville Whig, Hewlett, Perham, Perry of Talladega, Rev Lyndell of Jacksonville Circuit and others will be with us. G. M. TAYLOR R. S.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

MOBILE, ALA.

The undersigned takes this notice to inform his friends and the citizens of Mobile generally, that he has leased of the late owner a HOTEL, which he has opened upon the LEROY and RESTAURANT PLAZA.

The very best articles in the CULINARY DEPARTMENT are employed and Dining Room is large, spacious, and well situated. The TABLE is supplied with everything that is most abundant and well adapted to the wants of the season. In season served up at a moment's warning.

Experienced and attentive WAITERS are always in attendance, ready to anticipate the wishes of the Guests.

The BED ROOMS have all been newly and handsomely furnished, and the whole premises put in complete order, and will be conducted in every respect as a first-class HOTEL, worthy of the patronage of the public.

Transient and permanent boarders will find in this establishment, greater accommodations than are usual in Hotels; the hours of meals being as follows: Breakfast from 7 to 10 1/2 o'clock. Dinner, from 1 to 5 o'clock. Tea, at 7 o'clock. Supper, at all hours, till 12 o'clock. Terms of Board, as follows: Transient boarders, 12 1/2 cts. per day, 22.00 per week, 12.00 per month. Permanent boarders, with 10.00 without 6.00 Dinner 50c Breakfast and Tea each, 50c. He hopes that his long experience in the business and desire to please, will meet with a liberal patronage. O. J. NOYSE.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS FOR THE Fall & Winter of 1852.

H. W. WIENGES

Is now receiving a rich and complete assortment of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS.

Consisting in part, of Ladies fine Dress Goods, together with every variety of DeLaines, Calicoes, Gingham, Shawls, Linseys, and all other similar articles adapted to the wants of the community. He also offers a splendid lot of Straw Bonnets, plain and fancy—Bonnets and Cap Ribbons, Ladies and Gents, black and colored Kid Gloves, Muslin sleeves and collars, and a lot of other beautiful too tedious to mention. Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, of every style and finish. Gentlemen can be supplied with super Black Cloths, for Coats or Cloaks, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, for Pants or Vests, Satinets, Jeans, Kerseys—in fine, can be supplied with anything, everything, necessary to make a "man as a man."

A magnificent lot of Guns and Cutlery, comprises a part of his stock. He invites the special attention of sportsmen to his Guns, superior to any thing ever offered in this market.

GROCERIES.

A fine lot of Groceries—Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Sausages, Candles, &c., will be kept constantly on hand to supply the demand of his customers.

H. W. W. while he in conclusion, states that the above named articles comprise but a small portion of his last purchase, begs leave to add that this is an age of progress—progress in every thing—in Science, in the Arts, in Morals, Religion, Government, in Merchandise and in Competition; and while some of his contemporaries claim to offer "unparalleled stocks," he thinks his in BEAUTY and PRICE will compete with the cheapest and best. He invites all to call and examine for themselves. October 19th 1852.

celebrated Arabian Liniment.

IT IS AN ERRONEOUS IDEA that disease cannot be cured except by taking large quantities of medicines into the stomach, in a great many cases of which much injury is done, although the disease is in itself actually cured. The cause of the error is the false notion of man's nature, frequently, because of this, the system is so much disordered that the digestive function is seriously injured—the result of which is dyspepsia, nervousness, cholera, alternate diarrhea and constipation, flatulence, nightmare, &c. &c. Would it not, therefore, be very desirable to possess a remedy, which being applied externally would excite the absorbents to increased action, and thus carry off through this medium, the deleterious principle which is the direct cause of the disease? Surely every thinking man will admit that this would not only be the most pleasant, but by far the safest means to effect the desired end. The almost superhuman cures performed by the Arabian physicians in the days of old were mainly effected by this course of treatment, and the ingredients of which H. G. FARRELL'S CELEBRATED ARABIAN LINIMENT is composed are extracted from rare plants peculiar to Arabia. This great Liniment (which is now to be had of most respectable druggists and merchants in every town in the United States) is daily effecting cures, which seemed beyond the power of medicine to control—consumption, bronchitis and liver complaints in their first stages, nervous affections, indigestion, enlargement of the spleen, scrofulous tumors, goitre, &c. &c. are frequently cured, and always relieved by its use. It is unsurpassed as an anodyne—relieving severe pains in a few minutes after its application. It soothes the irritated nerves, and produces that delightful tranquillity so grateful to the nervous invalid. Sprains, bruises, wounds, burns, sore throat, chilblains, rheumatism, sun pain, &c. &c. are speedily cured by it, and for nearly all ailments in horses or cattle, requiring an external application, it is an effectual remedy. Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeiter, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeiter exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects. The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's name—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits. Sold by HENDRICK & NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala. W. F. CALDWELL, Oakfield, Randolph, Ala. and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c. February 8, 1853.—4t.

HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Angusta Mills Shirtings, Osnaburges and Stripes, sold at Factory Prices by the bale. FIVE per cent off for Cash. Feb. 15, 1853.

Perfumery and Cosmetics.

COLOGNE (Bell) Exts for the Handkerchief, Pomatum, Rose, Bears and Macassar Oil Hair Dye, Toilet powders, Shaving and Toilet Soaps &c., for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, March 9, 1853.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of an order of Sale, made this day by Alexander Woods, Judge of Probate for Benton County, Ala. I will sell to the highest bidder, on the **Second Monday in May next**, at the former residence of John M. Ryan, dec'd, between the legal hours of sale, all the personal or perishable property belonging to the estate of J. M. Ryan, dec'd, consisting of Mules and Horses, one yoke of Oxen, Cows and Calves, Hogs and Sheep, one new Road Wagon, one Ox Cart, one Buggy and Harness, and all the Farming Implements, Corn, Fodder and Oats together with a good many articles not here enumerated.

The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator. April 1st, 1853.—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of H. Taylor, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of Benton County, on the 17th day of March, 1853; all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MATTHEW T. TAYLOR, JOHN B. TAYLOR, Administrators. April 5, 1853.

Dr. C. S. Reeves,

HAVING located on the Wetumpka road, two miles below Eli Howell's will give prompt attention to the practice of Medicine, and keep on hand a full supply of family Medicines. April 5th 1853.

SPRING STYLES, 1853.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Flowers and Umbrellas.

A. W. FERRY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER, Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, Ga.

Is now receiving his Spring stock consisting of Beebe & Co's Spring style Mole skin and Beaver Hats, Drab and Black; Fancy Dress Hats, many styles, White, Pearl and Black. American and Manila Grass Hats; Florence, Swiss, Canton, Rayland, Pearl and French Straw, Non-interference, Lobes, do. for men and boys.

BONNETS—Ladies and Misses, Delgrades, Florence, Silk and Straw, a great variety of Braids, of latest and most approved styles.

Also UMBRELLAS and Wool Hats, the largest assortment in the city—all of which we offer as low as can be bought in Charleston. Call and see. Feb. 22, '53

Wool Carding.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the Wool Carding Factory, known as Dicks & Loyd's factory, on Cane Creek, twelve miles south of Jacksonville, and four and a half south of Alexandria. His machinery is now in fine order, and he is prepared to execute promptly and upon the usual terms, any kind of carding needed in this section. He will also have a Burr Gin, for the purpose of cleansing wool of burrs, in operation by the first of May next. Wool rolls will be kept constantly on hand for sale. April 5, 1853. J. W. EZELL.

NOTICE.

There will be a mass meeting of the friends of Temperance, at Oxford, Ala. on the 16th inst. Address by Rev. W. E. M. Linfield. All who feel interested in the Temperance movement are earnestly and cordially invited to attend. April 4, 53. COMMITTEE.

New and Fashionable Tailoring.

ROBERT H. WYNNIE having again returned to Jacksonville, to settle himself for life, and S. M. Satterfield being likewise permanently located. They announce to their friends and late customers and to the public generally that they have united and will henceforth carry on the Tailoring business together in all its various branches under the firm, name and style of WYNNIE & SATTERFIELD. They return thanks for the liberal patronage by each of them heretofore received. They are now in the receipt of the latest fashions from New York, London, Paris, & Philadelphia, and flatter themselves from their long experience and skill in cutting the latest style they will be able to give entire satisfaction to all. Their shop is at the old stand of Wynne & May and Satterfield. South side of the public square, and up stairs of the house formerly occupied by X. Wilham.

Call and see. The firm of Satterfield & May is dissolved. Jan. 18, 1853.

FORNEY & BR. DIX.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

36 Commerce & 36 Front Streets, H. W. BROWN & CO. Mobile. JOSEPH B. FORNEY, Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. Oct. 8, '52.—1y.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of all who may intend purchasing articles in the above line to his establishment. His stock, he believes, is the best in the Southern country, and his prices the lowest.

BOOKS.—Of every variety and description and in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts.

MEDICAL AND LAW BOOKS.

—An extensive stock.

RELIGIOUS AND DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—For every denomination of Christians. FAMILY Bibles of every quality.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—His stock embraces every Book in demand.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

—All the Books used by the various denominations, constantly on hand.

STATIONERY.—Every article of French, English and American Staple and Fancy Stationery—a very fine stock GOLD PENS, of every kind and quality.

PAPER MACHE GOODS.—Writing Desks, Portfolios Cabinets, Albums, &c., made of this rich material. Fine Engravings, Oil Painting, and Illustrated Books.

BLANK BOOKS.—Manufactured to order in any style. Record Books, Dockets, Tax Books, and every other kind of Books used by sheriffs Clerks of Courts, &c. made to any pattern. A large stock of Record Books of all sizes constantly on hand of superior quality.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Day Books &c., &c. of my own manufacture, a very heavy assortment always on hand.

PAPER.—Printing Paper of all sizes; Record Paper, French English and American Letter Paper ruled or plain; Foolscap Paper of every quality, ruled or plain; Colored Papers; Wrapping Paper of every kind, &c. &c.

PRINTING.—I have a complete set of Boards Borders Scenery Paper a large assortment constantly on hand.

PRINTING INK.—Type, and every description of material used in a Printing Office, always on hand.

JOB PRINTING.—The best Job Printing Office in the South is connected with my establishment.

Plain and Fancy Printing, of every description, neatly and promptly executed.

BOOK BINDING.—Pamphlets, Music Books, Periodicals, Law Books, &c., bound in every style, at very low rates.

Merchants from the country Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians and Students, are assured it is their interest to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing.

W. M. STRICKLAND, 28 Dauphin Street Mobile Ala.

SIGN OF THE DOUBLE TRIANGLE.

MASONIC HALL, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

THE subscriber, late of the firm of LEWIS OWEN & CO., has taken room in the Masonic Hall Building, where he will continue the business of Engraving in all its branches, and also the repairing and finishing Shell Combs, Jewelry, &c. and the making of Ornamental Hair Work.

In connection with the above, he has opened a large and carefully selected stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewelry, Hunting and Fishing Apparatus, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, Clocks, Spectacles, Pictures, &c. &c.—Being a more complete collection of useful and Curious Articles than can be found elsewhere in the State.

Also, Constantly on hand, Florent's celebrated Suction Rifles and Pistols, a new article, no powder being used in the discharge; and real Morsmanna Pipes and Kamater Tobacco.

Having devoted much time to the study of Optics, he is confident of his ability to furnish Spectacles the best adapted to the eyes needing them, and of styles seldom found here. He will also keep an assortment of Spectacles, with Plates—new, beautiful and instructive instrument.

Having a thorough knowledge of the subject, he is prepared to furnish the right sort of Masonic Jewels, Gavel, Marks, Moths, Regalia, Seals, Seal Prosses and Lodge Furniture, at short notice.

Orders for small articles filled through the mail free of postage.

Persons visiting the city will find in his store much to amuse and interest, and are cordially invited to call, whether wishing to purchase or not.

Orders for goods not in his line promptly attended to for a small commission.

S. SWAN.

Terms—CASH.

Over Montgomery Insurance Office, Dec. 21, 1852.

MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he desires to take a class for instruction in music on the Piano Forte. Instruction will be given at private residences; and for those of the class who may not have an instrument arrangements will be made to procure one. He has in his possession ample testimonials of qualifications, and his terms will be found upon enquiry to be reasonable. J. C. MISZNER. Feb. 8, 1853.—tf.

—BLANKS—

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

RANDOLPH TAX SALES.

Will be sold before the Court house door, in the Town of Wedowee, on the first Monday in June next, the following described real estate, or so much thereof as will satisfy and discharge the tax and cost due thereon for the year 1852.

South west quarter of south east quarter of S. 10, T. 18, R. 10, as the property of James L. Newell—Tax and cost \$2 22.

West half of north west fourth of S. 32, T. 17, R. 9. West half of south west fourth S. 29, T. 17, R. 9. Owner unknown—tax and cost, \$2 40.

North west fourth of north west fourth, S. 30, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Ansel B. Strickland—tax and cost \$2 45.

North east fourth of south east fourth S. 3, T. 18, R. 9, as the property of Smith of Georgia—tax and cost \$2 57 1/2.

South east fourth of the south east fourth, S. 10, T. 20, R. 12, as the property of Blanford Cash, a free man of color—tax and cost \$2 52 1/2.

N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 22, T. 21, R. 13. W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 S. 24, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 S. 23, T. 21, R. 13. South part of S. W. fourth S. 13, T. 21, R. 13, as the property of Wilson N. Roberts—tax and cost \$5 4 3/4.

West half of S. 21, T. 30, R. 10. Owner unknown—Tax 4 years—tax and cost \$6 20.

East half of S. E. fourth S. 7, T. 17, R. 10, owner unknown, tax 4 years; tax and cost \$4 80.

N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth, S. 11, T. 22, R. 13, as the property of Thompson; tax and cost: \$2 35.

W. M. JOHNS, T. C.

March 8, 1853.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned Administrator on the 23rd day of March, instant, by the Judge of the Court of Probate for Benton County, Alabama, on the estate of John M. Ryan, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay.

DAN'L T. RYAN, Administrator. March 29, 1853.—6t.

PAIN KILLER.

PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. March 2, 1852.

FORT PAIN.

SEASONED FLOUR.

SITUATED in the midst of an excellent wheat growing country, are now in complete operation for manufacturing flour in as good order as can be done.

With this facility the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to present to purchasers and customers, a superior article of Flour, and at a low price. Said Mills are situated seven miles east of Leba and three miles west of Rawlingsville.

March 1st, 1853.

N. B. Wheat growers cannot expect wheat made into flour unless they properly prepare the wheat. All wheat will give in damp weather and in that state it cannot make a good turn out of flour. You will observe that thing and dry your wheat before bringing it to the mill. If brought in proper order, the subscriber will be responsible for a good turn out of flour and a good article.

J. G. BEESON.

REMOVAL.

MR. W. M. WHITE has removed to the north west corner of the Square, and now occupies the house formerly known as Herndon's old place, where he hopes to see all his friends, and be able to accommodate them with any article in his line. Jacksonville, March 5, 1853.

W. A. SMITH, JOS. HENDERSON, SMITH & HUNTER, GROCERS, No. 30, Commerce street, MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, a large Stock consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

125 Bbls. Orleans SUGARS, 200 Bbls. do. MOLASSES, 100 lb. do. do. 200 Bbls. Whiskey, (various brands), 350 Bbls. Flour, do. do. 500 Sack RIO COFFEE, 150 do. Laguira, Java, Mocha, do. 300 Boxes Tobacco, (various brands), 50 Half Pipes Brandy, (all kinds), 5 do. do. Holland Gin, 25 Bbls. American do. 50 Bbls. & 100 lb. M. M. Whis. 30 Qr. casks Malaga Fern Sherry, Port and Malaga Wine, 50 M. Sugars—different brands, Mobile, Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

PATTISON HOUSE,

No. 25, Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

ASKED & PALMER, Proprietors.

The above Establishment has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for the reception of visitors. Dec. 7, 1852.—1y.

NOTICE.

THERE will be, on the 1st Monday in May next, a Tax Collector appointed by the Commissioners Court of Benton County, to fill the vacancy of G. B. Donahit resigned.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. March 23, 1853.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

DR. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN

DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR

GASTRIC JUICE.

PREPARED from RENNET, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after direction of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist by J. S. Houghton, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

"I DIGEST." Such is the true meaning of the word Pepsin. It is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and

Jacksonville Republican

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

VOL. 17.—No. 16. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 19, 1853. Whole No. 854

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL. At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.
Whitley & Ellis.
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

M. B. DONEGAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him. Feb. 23d, 1853.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, Dekalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN.
DESIRE no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row. May 6, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law.
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hanson's Store. February, 23, 1852.

E. F. PORTER, W. J. MARLSON.
PORTER & MARLSON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to all business committed to their professional management. Office to DeKalb, DeKalb County, Ala. April 6, 1852.

Martin & Ferncy.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.
JAS. B. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY.

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson. Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. January 13, 1852.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Rome, Georgia

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law.
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

MADISON HOUSE,
Montgomery Ala.
I HAVE leased the MADISON HOUSE in Montgomery Ala. from W. Tilley Esq., and will be much obliged to the public for such patronage as they may extend to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain its reputation as a hotel of the first class.
WM. H. TAYLOR.
Oct. 12, 1852.—1y.

LIVERY STABLE
In Jacksonville Alabama.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the Town of Jacksonville, and is prepared to accommodate those who may desire, with Carriages and Buggies, double and single horses, and Saddle and Harness horses, and also to keep Horses by the day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices.
Strangers who may visit Jacksonville, by enquiring for the Stables of the undersigned can be furnished with conveyances at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE.
Nov. 28, 1852.

BACHELORS AND GIRLS.

Two weeks ago, we copied an article, entitled "A Bachelor's Opinion of Modern Girls," to which we have received a reply from a talented young lady, of Western Georgia, that seems to us to be something of a "blockade." In order that the matter may be fairly before the parties concerned as well as the reader, we reinsert the "Opinion" to which "Miss Georgia" has sent a "Rowland."

Editor Georgia Citizen.

A BACHELOR'S OPINION OF MODERN GIRLS. Ever ranging, constantly changing, Sometimes teasing, sometimes pleasing, Sometimes laughing, sometimes cooing, No expressing how much dressing, Little knowing, little seeing, Little walking, greatly talking, Mischief making, promise breaking, Novel reading, dainty feeling, Dilly dallying, sudden screaming, Piano playing, genius displaying, Dolly dashing, lightly laughing, Over sleeping, often weeping, Dandy-dancing, white-kid gloving, Thin shoe wearing, health despairing, Daily fretting, sickness getting, Ever sighing, almost dying, What blessed wives to cheer men's lives!

THE REPLY.

A GIRL'S OPINION OF MODERN BACHELORS.

Ever roving, never loving, Sometimes joking, always smoking, Little thinking, brandy drinking, Tight boots wearing, often swearing, Never heeding printer's pleading, Great things doing, tobacco chewing, Ever doubting Shakespeare spouting, Selfish growing, all things knowing, Never sighing, sometimes lying, Billiard playing, trust betraying, Fond of walking, nonsense talking, Mischief making, draw's ransacking, Never find 'em, never mind 'em, Money saving, seldom shaving, Loving glass, but never lasses, What blessed churls for Modern Girls! March 23d, 1853. GEORGIA.

THE TERRORS OF UGLINESS.—The last number of the Democratic Review is ornamented (2) with a portrait of Mr. Bennett, of the Herald. It must be confessed that Mr. Bennett is not a handsome man. The Louisville Journal, himself, none of the handsomest pokes fun at his likeness in the following style:

There's one thing we will readily admit, and that is, that Bennett's portrait be correct, he is the ugliest of the democratic editors. For a while we doubted whether he or a certain neighbor of ours is the ugliest mortal, but the twist in the eyes of Bennett decided the contest in his favor. We congratulate our neighbor that there is one editor uglier than himself in the democratic ranks.

Bennett's portrait is terrific. Such a thing ought never to be painted or daguerretype. It ought to be considered a penal offence to make anything so revolting to all our ideas of propriety. No man has a right to monopolize so much ugliness. If Bennett's ugliness could be distributed over a thousand faces, it would make each of them intensely, hatefully ugly. He ought not to be permitted to go into the streets without a blanket over his awful frontispiece. No wonder that so many of the New York children die of convulsions, since Bennett is permitted to walk abroad with uncovered face. We once heard of a man's face that was so ugly that it was placed on and for the purpose of frightening children from the fire with much effect. No child dared to approach the androns, and the liability to combustion from such cause was greatly lessened. If Bennett's ugliness were stamped on fire balls, the effect would be decidedly bad, for the children would not dare to go near enough to the fire to keep warm, and would become frost bitten and perhaps frozen to death.

We cannot conceive of any reason why any thing should be so ugly as Bennett. He is uglier than a half starved hyena. He is ugliness perfected. There is a thoroughness about his ugliness which defies competition. When Mirabeau described himself as a tiger that had had the small pox, he placed a very ugly idea in everybody's mind but it was beautiful when compared with Bennett's face. When Apelles made his beauty, his Venus, he took an eye from one woman, a nose from another, mouth from a third, and so on until the Venus was complete in her more than earthly beauty. Now if any Apelles or artist of any appellation, wished to make the most indubitably perfect representation of ugliness, he would not be compelled to take features from several very ugly persons, but all he would be compelled to do would be to get Bennett's face and the enterprise would be accomplished.

From the Washington Union. RETURN OF SANTA ANNA.

A few days since we gave in our columns quite an interesting narrative of an interview between General Santa Anna and Don Manuel M. Escobar, the gentleman who had been deputed to recall the exiled chieftain to the head of Mexican affairs. The interview was at Carthagen, and the narrative of Senor Escobar presents us with a very striking picture. If Senor Escobar be a faithful chronicler, history affords not many such incidents as that which he describes.

Let us contemplate it a little. The man of the most genius, energy, and heroism of all the conspicuous men whom Mexico has produced—the man whose whole life has been passed in the public service—who has been the successful leader of revolutions—who has more than once attained the summit of power, and ruled his country with dictatorial authority—who, when his country was overrun by hostile armies, rallied its scattered forces and made a last stand against invasion—the man who has endured these vicissitudes of fortune, and played this conspicuous part, is driven at last by the triumph of his enemies into exile—an outcast from his country. But in his absence the nation suffered all the calamities of alternate misgovernment and anarchy, of financial embarrassment, of violated justice, of internal rebellion and threats of foreign war, and seems to be hastening rapidly to inevitable ruin.

In this crisis the eyes of the country turned to the exiled chieftain as the only man to arrest the progress of national decay. His enemies are driven from power, and by an almost unanimous expression of the national will he is again elevated to supreme power. In exile he is selected as the saviour of his country, and his power, fortune, and destiny are laid at his feet. We come now to the narrative of Senor Escobar. Commissioned to convey to the exile the will of the nation, he finds him in his retreat lamenting the misfortunes of his country.

"How have I been affected by the unhappy situation of our beloved country, the victim of passion, involved in anarchy, and in imminent danger of losing her nationality! Unhappy Mexico! Without revenue, owing a million and a half of bank dividends on the English debt, and unable to pay the last year's interest; or even the salaries of her officers without an army, the frontiers abandoned and suffering the greatest disasters from the attacks of the savages, the frontier States undermined by traitors, influenced and protected by Americans—all this tolerated for five years by my leaders, who are traitors, and only worthy of universal execration. Lower California, too, threatened in such a manner that it may be invaded and overrun without resistance; Yucatan sustaining an Indian war in which I cannot triumph; Tehuantepec threatened, and its military occupation by our national enemies delayed until the coming month of April."

At first he refuses to return to Mexico. Its apparently hopeless condition and the past ingratitude of his countrymen are reasons why he should not "mutilate," as he is abandoned "this sweet repose," "confide in the transient enthusiasm of the masses," and encounter the perils and hardships of the mission to which he was invited. Eventually, however, the struggle ends: the noble impulses of patriotic triumph over all selfish considerations, and after "two days of silent deliberation," Santa Anna told the messenger:

"That his heart could only be Mexican, that notwithstanding the past, he wished to show to his compatriots how dear they were to him, their misfortune, and his heart could never be indifferent to them; that, looking at objects from a distance, their deformities were better seen than that he did not wish that history should one day say that he had been deaf to the call of his country when she honored him with a call to meet the common danger, and that he had seen with indifference how far he had deserted his days in the spot he had chosen as a residence for his family; that his only wish was to see his country happy, and that, casting aside everything tending to detain him, he resigned himself to give the last proof of his patriotism, although history taught him to place no confidence in the passing enthusiasm of the masses."

In accordance with this magnanimous resolution, he embarked on an English steamer, and by this is again on the soil of Mexico.

Now, we assert that this narrative abounds in incidents of great dramatic interest and historical grandeur. It is scarcely surpassed in the elements of the moral sublime by anything in ancient and modern story. Is it fact or is it fiction? Is Santa Anna the hero and the patriot which he seems on the canvas of Senor Escobar? Or is he what mankind have been taught to regard him—a restless adventurer—an indefatigable intriguer—a base coward—a selfish impostor? Is his recall to Mexico the spontaneous mandate of his country, or is it the result of the secret machinations and artful contrivances of his hireling agents? Did he feel or did he feign the reluctance which he manifested to resume the government of Mexico? In his interview with Escobar was he the honest man devoted patriot, or did he exhibit the theatrical emotions of a consummate actor? These are points which the reader must determine for himself. We propose to consider a question of more

importance, if not of less difficult solution. That question concerns the probable designs of Santa Anna in respect to this country.

In the interview with Escobar, Santa Anna gave utterance to certain expressions, deliberate and well studied of course, which betray an inveterate and determined enmity to this country. Such language as follows betrays some of his designs against this country:

"On my arrival there I will call around me those persons of influence who are true lovers of their country. I will confer with them; and if I find co-operation, if I find sincerity and a good will to subordinate capricious and mistaken opinions, and, finally, if I find MEN OF HEART TO MAKE AN OBSTINATE DEFENSE OF OUR RIGHTS AGAINST THE AGGRESSIONS FROM THE NORTH, and that the only way is to INDEPENDENCE ON MEXICO, then I will lend myself cheerfully to new sacrifices, for in truth I cannot survive the disappearance of the Mexican nationality, and I desire to bury myself in its ruins, if, after the Mexicans have done their duty, the great Regulator of the destinies of nations should order for us such a fate."

These allusions can scarcely be misinterpreted. Indeed, in another paragraph, Santa Anna speaks of the American people as "our natural enemies," and makes a remark about the "military occupation of Tehuantepec" which is especially significant. The question for us is, are we to take these expressions as indicative of a settled purpose of hostility against the United States, or as simply an appeal to the prejudices of the mass of Mexican people? In behalf of the latter construction, it may be urged that the great bulk of the Mexican population is extremely bitter in its hatred of this country—that as Santa Anna's power rests upon the support of the lower classes, he must flatter all their vulgar prejudices—that his language is addressed to this political and only—that a war with the United States is the event of all others which he must most anxiously avoid as fatal to his own interest—that, in short, he hazards everything, with no possible chance of advantage, the moment he undertakes to execute his hostile intentions. There is much force in this reasoning, and we trust that events may justify the conjecture. But may it not be that Santa Anna will find it impossible to extinguish the flame which he now feeds—that the current to which he now yields may ultimately dash him against the rock which he would avoid? Is no country is the government so incapable of resisting the impulses of the masses as in Mexico. Intelligence, wealth, and all the conservative safeguards of a State are overborne by ignorance and blind prejudice. The government and the higher class of citizens were opposed to the war of 1846, but they could not withstand the current of popular fury. It may be so again. It may be that Santa Anna will discover that he has invoked a spirit which he cannot lay. The Mexican people were not chastised into submission by the overthrow of their best troops, the capture of their cities, and the dismemberment of their territory; but these events seem rather to have inflamed their hatred of this country. Arista, of all Mexican statesmen, the best disposed towards the United States, was driven from the presidency by this very anti-American feeling. The disputes concerning the isthmus of Tehuantepec have had the effect to exasperate the animosities and prejudices of the Mexican nation, until at this moment they are probably more vindictive against the American people than at any previous period in their history. Admitting, therefore, that his intentions are all of a pacific character, it is still a matter of serious doubt whether Santa Anna will find it possible to curb the hostile impulses of the Mexican people.

It is an occasion of unfeigned regret that the relations between the two republics of North America are not of a more cordial and friendly character. This government is sincere in its desire for the preservation of peace with the Mexican nation, and will, we are confident, never give them any just cause of offence or complaint. The declaratory appeals to the vulgar animosity of the populace in which we regret to find that the politicians of Mexico delight to indulge, their fierce denunciations of our wrongs, and their idle gasconades about independence, are simply gratuitous exhibitions of bad temper. They can do no possible good—they may be the cause of irreconcilable calamities to Mexico. If, indeed, Santa Anna feels the patriotic sentiment which he so ostentatiously boasts—if it be his ambition to preserve the independence and nationality of Mexico, and to be adjudged by history the benefactor of his country, let him not inflame the ferocious passions of his people by vindictive denunciations of this republic, but let him rather conciliate its friendship and cultivate its alliance by a policy of peace, justice, and honor.

A gentleman had a horse that started and broke his wife's neck. A neighboring squire told him he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No," replied the other, "no, I will not sell the little fellow. I intend to marry again myself."

Hon. Andrew F. Judson, U. S. District Judge for Connecticut died in the 17th inst.

From the Biblical Recorder. PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

"Alas, of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse words, to draw away disciples after them." Acts, the 20th chapter, 30th verse.

Grave as it is, it is even so, that the Christian Church in all ages, has been troubled with such characters, as are spoken of in the text above quoted; whom the Apostle speaks of as leaving for awhile to be humble followers of Christ, and in fact appear to desire to become notorious on account of the burning zeal which they manifest, for the cause of religion; they being better calculated to deceive, and mislead those who have confidence in them, than those who have never professed godliness.

Thus the devil takes advantage of the children of God, by influencing hypocrites and unbelievers to join the church, that through them as instruments, he might best accomplish his own diabolical designs, causing divisions in the church; for I am sure that if the world and the devil were kept out of the church, the people of God would be one people, united by love to each other, and to Christ their head. But, while one or both have a place in the church, there will be confusion and strife for the wicked one delights in sowing the "seeds of discord among the brethren."

Christ whilst here on earth, told his disciples that there would arise "false Christs, and false prophets, who should show great signs and wonders," "inasmuch," says he, "that if it were possible, they should deceive the very elect." Then, the Scriptures are fulfilling, "for it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!" "For such," says Paul, "are false apostles, deceitful workers, transforming themselves into the apostles of Christ." And the apostle Peter says that such "bring upon themselves swift destruction. And many shall follow their pernicious ways; by reason of whom the way of truth shall be evil spoken of."

These sayings of the apostles, bring to our minds the divisions, which have taken place in the Christian Church so often, since the writings of the apostles; and more especially, those which have so grievously afflicted the church of late within our own knowledge, and in our very midst.

And alas! reader! we have seen the truth of this in our day—for many indeed do "follow their pernicious ways," and it is by reason of them, that "the way of truth" is evil spoken of. For some who were thought to be the true ministers of the gospel of Christ, have turned aside from the true way of holiness, deceiving and leading after them many disciples, whose hearts have been too easily deceived, and made to believe, that the "good old way" is too hard to follow, but the many new ways (though not quite so straight) are not only more plain and easy, but they are more agreeable to the human will; and bring strewn with roses with which to crown the self-willed traveller with earthly honors which the humble pilgrim in the "straight and narrow way" cannot enjoy many have been drawn away after them.

Not satisfied with having separated themselves from us, they cry out against us in the most harsh manner in derision and persecution; but, shall we turn upon them with their own weapons? We should not revile them, because they revile us, but we should call upon them in the spirit of meekness to repent. We may expect to be offended by them, but it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh! Though false teachers may afflict the church for awhile, the time will come when they will reap the reward of their doings; and except they repent, awful will be their state, when they shall say—"have we not eat and drunk in your name, and in your name cast out devils?" etc. Will they not here the sentence of the word above spoken of when the Lord shall say—"I never knew you depart from me ye that work iniquity."

Repeat then, O ye false teachers, repent for the time will come when "God will judge you in righteousness by that man whom he hath ordained."—For you have been forgetful of the great object which all Christians should keep in view, and have gone into idolatry, making idols of yourselves and of your sect; and if your principal object is to bring yourselves into public notice—if you seek to be honored of men, or anything else except the prosperity of Zion, and to maintain the truths of the gospel, with an eye single to the glory of God—the advancement of his kingdom upon the earth, and the salvation of sinners—I say, if so, "you have received your reward; for if you have saved your souls, more than spiritual things, you cannot expect to receive a reward of spiritual things in return, for it you strive to please men your reward will be only the applause of men in this world, while if you were serving God with a pure heart, you might in confidence expect to receive the just applause of Heaven in another world—there you would receive a righteous man's reward to enjoy forever and ever."

But inasmuch as the Ephesians, who could stand for two hours and eyes—"GREAT IS DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS," could expect no reward from any other power than that of their goddess Diana whom they worshipped, neither can you expect to "receive a crown of glory" at the hands of the Lord, for having served your own wills, guided by ambition that

you might attain to popularity as leaders of a party; or that you might be honored of men.

You would be just as excusable if you were daily casting your silver shribes before the great goddess Diana, as you are while you serve your own vile ambitions and prejudices.

Yet reader I am bound to believe that there are many humble Christians, who have been misled by those blind leaders, who have not seen their error; to such I say, "Only acknowledge thine iniquity that thou hast transgressed against the Lord thy God, turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord, for I am tenderly merciful, saith the Lord, and have not departed from her husband, so have ye dealt treacherously with me. O house of Israel, saith the Lord, Return ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backslidings."

My desire and prayer to God is, may you turn to the Lord, and forsake the way of truth no more.

EDWARD K. BLANTON.

THE SPIRIT RAPPING.—A Long Island farmer robbed of \$13,000.—Another candidate for the Lunatic Asylum.—A farmer residing on Long Island, a short distance from this city, and possessed of considerable property, having his interest excited by the reports of the doings of the mediums, resolved to make himself acquainted with the mysterious which they pretend to disclose, and proceeded to the city of Pittsburgh, where he was introduced to a professed medium, a lady, named Mrs. French, whom, after a short acquaintance, he invited to visit him and his family on Long Island; and from that time (some two years ago) up to within a recent date she has been a constant visitor at the farmer's house, where she was, at the wish of the unfortunate man, treated as one of the family. A few weeks since, however, she arrived in the city of New York, and took rooms in the Irving House, where she was accompanied by a strange man, who, she informed the farmer upon visiting her, was about writing a legend of the spirit land, she furnishing the material matter. The ultimate effect of his spiritual intercourse with the medium was to unbalance his mind, and deprive him of the proper use of his reasoning faculties. The medium took advantage of the poor man's insanity, and induced him to adopt her as his daughter, and finally to make over to her his entire property. By threats of violence he compelled his gentle partner to make an assignment of her interest in his affairs to him; after which he proceeded to convert his effect into cash—which amounted to \$13,000 in all—and this he immediately paid over to the medium at the Irving House, upon which the latter took French leave and departed going, it is reported, back to the city of Pittsburgh. Having made frequent attempts at suicide, he finally went home, and his friends, with very natural misgivings as to the propriety of permitting him to have unlimited restraint, had him arrested and taken to the New York Lunatic Asylum, where he now remains a confirmed lunatic. A telegraphic despatch has been sent on to Pittsburgh for the arrest of the medium, who, it is hoped, will not escape "unwhipped of justice." The victim of this helish conspiracy is the father of two very interesting daughters, and has many respectable relatives and connections, in this city, whose feelings in regard to the sad event may be easily imagined.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

PETE WHETSTONE AND THE MAIL BOY.

Pete Whetstone, of Arkansas, was once traveling on horseback through the interior of the State, and called one evening to stay all night at a little log house near the road, where entertainment and a post office were kept. Two other strangers were there, and the mail rider rode up about dark. Supper being over, the mail carrier and the three gentlemen were invited into a small room furnished with a good fire and two beds, which were to accommodate four persons for the night. The mail carrier was a little dirty lousy looking chap, with whom none of the gentlemen liked the idea of sleeping. Pete Whetstone eyed him closely as he asked—

"Where do you sleep to-night, my lad?"

"I'll tleep with you, I reckon," lisped the boy, "or one of them other fellers. I don't care which."

The other two gentlemen took the hint and occupied one of the beds together immediately leaving the other bed and the confab to be enjoyed by Pete and the mail boy, both commenced hauling off their duds and Pete getting into bed first and wishing to get rid of sleeping with the boy, remarked very earnestly—"My friend, I'll tell you beforehand, I've got the itch, and you'd better not get here with me, for the disease is catching."

The boy, who was just getting in bed too, drawled out very coolly, "Wal, I reckon that don't make a bit of difference, I've had it now for nearly these seven years," and into bed he leaped along with Pete, who leaped out in as great a hurry as if he had waked up a hornet's nest in the bed. The other two gentlemen roared, and the mail boy, who had got peaceable possession of a bed to himself, drawled out—"why you must be a set o' damned fools,—mam and dad has got the catch a heap worse than I is, and the small pox on top on it, and they thiept in that bed last night when they were here at the quilting."

The other two strangers were now in a worse condition than Pete had been, and bouncing from their nest like the house was on fire, stripped shooth their clothes, put them on again ordered their horses, rubbed themselves against the gate posts and the "old scally bark hickory," and tho' it was nearly ten o'clock, they all three left, and rode several miles to the next town before they slept, leaving the imperturbable mail carrier to the bliss of scratching and sleeping alone.—Southern Watch Tower.

A GOOD FART.—A company of ten men on Friday last, took from one of the ponds in the upper part of the Island, at one draw of the seine, seven tons of fine perch, which were brought to this town and sold for the sum of nearly six hundred dollars. These ponds are oftentimes the source of considerable revenue to the inhabitants who reside in their vicinity.—[Edgartown (Mass.) Gazette, Feb. 25.

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN.

Trebo Brach, the astronomer, changed color, and his legs shook under him, on meeting with a hare or fox. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left foot foremost; if by mistake it did get in first, he would step back and place his right foot foremost. Julius Caesar was almost convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always wanted to get in a cellar or under ground, to escape the dreadful noise. To Queen Elizabeth the simple word "death" was full of horrors. Even Talley and trembled and changed color in hearing the word pronounced. Marshal Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat. Peter the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though he tried to master the terror, he failed to do so. When ever he set foot on one he would shriek out in distress and agony. Byron would never help any one to salt at the table, nor would he be helped himself. If any of the article happened to be spilled on the table, he would get up and leave his meal unfinished. The story of the great Frenchman, Malebranche, is well known, and is well authenticated. He fancied that he carried an enormous leg of mutton at the tip of his nose. No one could convince him to the contrary. One day a gentleman visiting him adopted this plan to cure him of his folly. He approached him with the intention of embracing him, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Halt at which Malebranche expressed regret. The friend went on: "May I not remove the encumbrance with a razor?" "Ah, my friend! I owe you more than life. Yes, yes; by all means cut it off!" In twinkling the friend lightly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from under his cloak a superlative leg of mutton, raised it in triumph. "Ah!" cried Malebranche, "I live! I breathe! I am saved! My nose is free; my head is free; but—but—it was raw, and that is cooked?" "Truly; but then you have been seated near the fire; that must be the reason." Malebranche was satisfied, and from that time forward he made no more complaints about any mutton-leg, or any other monstrous protuberance on his nose.

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A GOOD FART.—A company of ten men on Friday last, took from one of the ponds in the upper part of the Island, at one draw of the seine, seven tons of fine perch, which were brought to this town and sold for the sum of nearly six hundred dollars. These ponds are oftentimes the source of considerable revenue to the inhabitants who reside in their vicinity.—[Edgartown (Mass.) Gazette, Feb. 25.

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN.

Trebo Brach, the astronomer, changed color, and his legs shook under him, on meeting with a hare or fox. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left foot foremost; if by mistake it did get in first, he would step back and place his right foot foremost. Julius Caesar was almost convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always wanted to get in a cellar or under ground, to escape the dreadful noise. To Queen Elizabeth the simple word "death" was full of horrors. Even Talley and trembled and changed color in hearing the word pronounced. Marshal Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat. Peter the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though he tried to master the terror, he failed to do so. When ever he set foot on one he would shriek out in distress and agony. Byron would never help any one to salt at the table, nor would he be helped himself. If any of the article happened to be spilled on the table, he would get up and leave his meal unfinished. The story of the great Frenchman, Malebranche, is well known, and is well authenticated. He fancied that he carried an enormous leg of mutton at the tip of his nose. No one could convince him to the contrary. One day a gentleman visiting him adopted this plan to cure him of his folly. He approached him with the intention of embracing him, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Halt at which Malebranche expressed regret. The friend went on: "May I not remove the encumbrance with a razor?" "Ah, my friend! I owe you more than life. Yes, yes; by all means cut it off!" In twinkling the friend lightly cut the tip of the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from under his cloak a superlative leg of mutton, raised it in triumph. "Ah!" cried Malebranche, "I live! I breathe! I am saved! My nose is free; my head is free; but—but—it was raw, and that is cooked?" "Truly; but then you have been seated near the fire; that must be the reason." Malebranche was satisfied, and from that time forward he made no more complaints about any mutton-leg, or any other monstrous protuberance on his nose.

An Editor out West, upon receiving a communication from one of his subscribers complaining that he did not find news enough in his paper, replied to the grumbler that when he wanted any thing new he had better read his bible; and an Eastern Editor lately published an entire chapter from the Bible, adding that he supposed it would be new to most of his readers.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1853.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WALDWELL SUBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (Jame), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized by the friends of SAMUEL P. McCLUNEY, to announce him as a Candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Hon. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

MUSICAL SOIREE.

The Ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the Amateur Performers of the village will give a musical entertainment, in the Court House, on Wednesday evening the 27th inst, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the Methodist Church.

All are invited to come—with their Small Change.

WEDDING CONVENTION.—We see from the Watchtower that a call has been made upon the Democracy of Talladega to meet on the 2d Monday in May to appoint delegates to attend a Congressional Convention at Wetlowee on the 4th Monday in May. The Watchtower says that the 3d Monday (the day proposed by us) will interfere with their Court.

We very much fear if we continue to change the time for the Convention we will have confusion doubly confounded. However, as we have heard nothing from the other counties we are perfectly willing to be governed as to time, by majority.

A communication from Randolph upon the same subject signed many Democrats has reached us, but as it is accompanied by no responsible name we cannot violate the "inflexible rule" of this office and give it publicity.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.—That next Monday is the day appointed for the democracy to meet at the Court House to select delegates to attend the Congressional and gubernatorial Conventions. We hope every democrat in the County will be in attendance.

"A LOOKER ON."—Upon reflection we think the present a very unpropitious time for the publication of such communications as we have received from our Correspondent. We hope our friend will apprehend and appreciate the motives which prompt us to decline publishing his favor.

W. R. KING.—We regret that our distinguished statesman has returned home without having derived permanent benefit from his visit to Cuba. In Company with his friends who have attended him in his illness, he arrived at Mobile on the 16th inst and was welcomed with a National Salute by the artillery Company. It is said that he has despaired of recovery and has "come home to die."

Democratic Meeting in De Kalb.

At a meeting held by the Democracy on the 18th inst at Porterville, Ala. Col. Wm. O. Winston was called to the chair and Patrick Ragland appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting, Col. A. Hughes offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted.

WHEREAS, it is proposed by the people of this State to hold a convention in the city of Montgomery on the 1st Monday in May next, to nominate a Democratic Candidate for Governor, and whereas the people of this County approve of this proposition.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint delegates to attend said convention and cast the vote of De Kalb County for some time and tried Democrat for said party, for the office of Chief Magistrate of the State at the approaching August election.

Resolved 2nd. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jacksonville Republican, Sunny South, the Democrat at Huntsville, and the Advertiser & Gazette at Montgomery.

Under the first resolution the following gentlemen were appointed as delegates to said convention, to-wit:

Wm. O. Winston, N. M. Warren, A. W. Majors, Moses C. Newman, John B. Walden, Zachary Thompson, John M. Lankford, O. W. Ward, George White, Wm. P. Scott, A. J. Chaney, Jesse G. Henson, J. F. Thompson, Rubin Estes, A. S. Hughes, John Cunningham,

H. P. McBreyer, D. B. Burkhalter, J. G. Winston, Alfred Long, James Green, James Hayes, Jesse Burgess, O. S. Shook, Benj. Wood, Hiram Allen, Geo. W. Malone.

The meeting then being eloquently addressed by Messrs. C. C. Clay, Jr., M. A. King, Jesse G. Henson, and N. M. Warren, adjourned sine die.

WM. O. WINSTON, Chm. PATRICK RAGLAND, Sec'y.

Correspondence of the Courter.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

Mr. Brodhead by his remarks in the Senate, yesterday, has brought forcibly before the public, the subject of our large and increasing indebtedness to Europe. He indicates that we are approaching a commercial crisis, similar to what he calls "the break down of 1840." His resolution calling for a strict account from the Treasury of the American stocks and other securities held in Europe, was adopted; and in the mean time, he gives us an approximate estimate of the amount of stocks, &c., held by foreigners at three hundred millions, and proceeds to state the following account current between the United States and foreigners countries, for the last fiscal year, to-wit:

Excess of imports over the exports of the country,	\$40,000,000
Interest annually payable to foreigners on the stocks, &c., held by them,	18,000,000
Expenditure of travellers	5,000,000
Navy and diplomacy	3,000,000
Installment to Mexico	3,000,000
Remittances to Ireland	5,000,000
Total	\$74,000,000

From this deduct the probable amount of gold and silver brought into the country by immigrants, 10,000,000

Leaving the sum of \$64,000,000 as the balance against the United States toward the settlement of which we have the official record of the exportation above the importations of \$37,000,000 of gold and silver, and the balance of \$27,000,000 has no doubt been liquidated by remittance of Federal, State, and other stocks.

There are many exceptions to be taken to this account, but still it must be admitted that we use very freely our credit in Europe, and will continue to do so, perhaps, while the rate of interest there is lower than it is here. But upon an emergency, if the three hundred millions in securities should be returned upon us, we can send out more gold, and import a less amount of foreign commodities; whereby the debt will be soon paid.

Besides, we shall pay the debt in a currency that is gradually but rapidly depreciating. The usual supply of gold will not fall short of a hundred millions a year for many years to come. The California product, and that of Australia, also, will be increased by the increase of facilities for its production, in transportation, and in the supply of labor, capital and skill.

The Senate will soon be dismissed, perhaps on Monday. The President has completed the list of nominations that he intended to send to the Senate. He will make other appointments, and particularly for Diplomatic stations, by the first of June. Many of the appointments will be made to take effect on the end of the fiscal year.

The Gardiner trial lags, and in fact, makes no sensible progress. Some attribute this to inefficiency on the part of the Court, and the long arguments of counsel upon exceptions taken to testimony adduced by the Government.

Porter's aerial ship has actually been made to sail about Carus's subcon. It is not probable that he will succeed in an experiment, soon to be tried, in the open air.

Several delegations from the Indian tribes are now here and have had a talk with the President.

The Cherokee delegation wish to make arrangements for the sale of 500,000 acres, granted to them by the U. States, called "the neutral ground," in order to pay the public debt of the Cherokee nation.

OLD THANNY AGAIN.

The Florence Gazette after copying our remarks upon Thanny Davis at the Timber Agency, puts the old fellow through in the following justly merited and well deserved manner:

Upon this subject we have a few plain remarks of our own to make, and before giving utterance to them, we wish to state that, we are not prompted by any self motives, for we are no longer an applicant, and when Mr. Nathaniel Davis is removed, as he certainly will be, our name will not go before the Secretary of Navy, for we have withdrawn our application, notwithstanding our flattering prospects, yet, the assurance we had of success.

We were in Washington when it was announced that Mr. Davis had received the appointment of Timber Agent, by an unworthy and disreputable condition with the whigs, and we heard from every democrat one universal hiss of disgust and laughter, and since our return home we are rejoiced to see and hear and know that the honest democracy of Alabama, view with equal scorn and indignation, the conduct of this vain and self-sufficient old bigot.

It seems by some unaccountable means, some inexplicable means of legendism or good luck that old Thanny or rather Grumpy Davis was selected last winter to convey the electoral vote of Alabama to Washington city. It is well known that this is a very pleasant office—pays a large salary for about two weeks pleasant travelling. It was reasonably supposed that the pay which he thus received would amply repay him for the insupportable services he had rendered his party, during the late Presidential canvass. But the old man's avarice was not appeased, consequently while filling the august duties of one office he took advantage of the position which good luck had given him, and

commenced operating for another—the Timber Agency. He fumed and foamed and spluttered, with his characteristic modesty about Washington for several days—intimated that unless he got the Timber Agency, he would be a candidate for the Legislature, and in the event of his election, Senatorial aspirants who did not aid him would feel the crushing weight of his all powerful and tremendous influence! Finding that no one regarded his silly gabble and blustering bravado he returned home despairing of success. But his avarice and cupidity were sharpened by the euphonious jingling of gold dollars he had so recently received from the public crib, consequently he declined an honorable contest and sneaked through the back door into an office, which, we are happy to know, he will be kicked out of just about as unceremoniously as he slipped into it.

At Washington, as well here in Alabama, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Z. P. Davis have been denounced, on account of their connection with the appointment of Old Thanny. This is wrong—No blame should be attached to either of those gentlemen. It was Mr. Davis, privilege to resign and suggest the appointment of any friend he saw proper, and it was the privilege of the administration to make the appointment. Zeb. Davis and the whig administration saw that this would prove a fire-brand in the democratic party, and as parties they availed themselves of a weapon which they plainly saw would produce heart-burning and bickering among democrats. We have nothing to do with the tactics of President Fillmore or Mr. Davis, but like every other democrat we denounce the conduct of that supercilious, vain and egotistical old "hermaphrodite" who has permitted himself to be used as a tool, by men who care nothing for him so they succeed in making him the cat-paw, by which, to disorganize a party they hate and despise.

Ah, but says the Athens Herald and those few friends who pretend to justify the act, "we are gratified to know that no blame or unfairness can be attached to Capt. Davis. He did not seek the appointment from Mr. Fillmore, and received it through the instrumentality of others." This is untrue, utterly untrue, and we can adduce the proof if necessary to establish it. Capt. Davis did seek the appointment from Mr. Fillmore, he was knowing to the whole trick, and we are not sure but he is the author and concealer of it. We dare, we defy him to deny that he knew nothing of this appointment. Before we are done with this matter, we will show up Captain Davis in no enviable colors. We will demonstrate that he is not only vain and egotistical but base and unprincipled.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Montgomery County Agricultural Association, held in the Court House on the 14th inst., John Goldthwaite, Esq., offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Montgomery Agricultural Society do most cordially approve of the call for the assembling of an Agricultural Convention of the slave-holding States on the first Monday in May, 1853, in the city of Montgomery, for the purpose of promoting the great and important interest of Southern Agriculture, and all other interests connected with it, and by a free interchange of opinions, endeavor to produce such a concert of action as will protect our interest against all the barriers which may be raised against it, and to secure a just and fair compensation for the labor and capital employed by us in cultivating the soil.

Resolved, That the President of this society appoint twenty-one delegates to this Convention.

Under the above resolution the following gentlemen were appointed: John Goldthwaite, John W. Ray, J. J. Stewart, El. Harrison, Rev. C. D. Oliver, Judge A. C. Fisher, John H. Cogswell, Benjamin Adley, B. E. Tarver, Thomas M. Cowles, W. L. Yancy, W. B. Calloway, John P. Figh, T. B. Burton, J. C. Bates, Judge Thos. S. Mays, Judge Geo. Goldthwaite, Thos. H. Wain, Judge A. Martin, William Fraser, Judge B. S. Bibb.

On motion, the President and Secretaries were added to the delegation.

John Goldthwaite, Esq., also offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas the authorities of the city of Montgomery have appointed a Committee to confer with a Committee to be appointed by this society to make arrangements for providing a suitable hall for the accommodation of the Convention of Planters proposed to be held in this city on the first Monday in May next, to-wit:

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of three members of this society to confer and act with the Committee appointed by the city to make all the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and convenience of said Convention.

J. J. Stewart, H. Peddes, Thos. H. Burton, the city, and all other papers friendly to the objects of the proposed Convention, are requested to copy these proceedings.

A. J. NOBLE, Secretary.

Montgomery, April 4, 1853

A BAD MAN GONE.

That chamber in which the good man meets his fate is said to be infinitely blessed; what, then, can be said of the room in which a bad, brutal man grapples with death? A man not made bad by want and the temptation which it brings, but by unlimited power, and the boundless capacity for evil, which always go with unlimited power. Haynan is dead. Gray haired and infirm, and with sixty-seven years of life darkening about him, with the records of heartless cruelty, Haynan, the de-pot-baugman, the woman-whipper, has gone down to death. He died lately at Vienna, "Speak no evil of the dead!" Alas! What good can be said of Haynan? What can be said of him, save that he added another word to all known language; that henceforth cruelty the basest, murder the most remorseless, will be expressed by the two syllables—Haynan. The vice of a man whose life is

private may be forgotten at his grave, but the vice of an epauletted fiend, like Haynan, done in public, in view of all the nations, cannot be covered up by any grave, however deep. Behind all his titles, military tinsel, behind the rewards which his imperial employer gave him, the world sees not Haynan the titled, the rich and favored, but Haynan the butcher of his fellow-men. He was born of the miserable House of Hesse, which, in 1776, made the Teutonic name infamous by selling German men to Great Britain at so much per head. He was an illegitimate off-shoot of that wretched house. Ascending through the various grades of the Austrian service, he was, in 1818, one of the most industrious of all the uniformed assassins whom Austria employed to kill the Italian liberty. Then, ripe for murder on a large scale, he was transferred to Hungary. He was in at the death of the Emperor. He converted every town into a slaughter-house. He proved, in a word the force of the truth, that while a military man, fighting for the right, is a brave and true man, a military man, fighting for the wrong, is a tyrant not a butcher. His brave deeds in Italy and Hungary being done, he came to Vienna, and the Austrian Nero crowned him with all the honors at his command. Nero without a beard took Nero with gray hairs by the hand, and, in effect, with a horrible mockery of Scripture, said, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"

After this the wretched man went to London, Paris, made a melancholy pilgrimage over Europe, hearing wherever he went, the world's whispered horror at the sight of him. "There goes Haynan!" was never said without a shudder. And, at last, went home to Vienna, to die.

God be merciful to him! We only notice this bad man to show how atrocious is the Austrian tyranny, of which he was only the too faithful instrument. He is dead, but Austria yet lives, the horror and the loathing of all Christian men—the Haynan of the nations.

National Democrat.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The Memphis Eagle contains a proposition from Dr. R. C. Lamb, a gentleman residing in the vicinity of that place to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company or to the State of Tennessee, proposing to give to either a plan by which the mail can be sent from Memphis to Charleston with entire safety in the space of one hour, or thereabouts—running time—exclusive of stoppages at the various post offices provided that either will secure him the sum of three hundred thousand dollars in the Bank of Tennessee. He also obligates himself to claim nothing if the plan does not succeed. The editor remarks that he has no means of making up an opinion as to the feasibility of the plan as it has not been imparted to him in detail, but says he is prepared to believe almost anything in this age of progress.

We also notice that a Maine Yankee announces through the National Intelligencer that he has invented a form of road and an improved locomotive, by which, he says, mails and passengers can be transported at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. A gentleman who says that he has been made acquainted with the details of these improvements, which are so palpably correct in theory, and feasible in practice that every civil engineer and railroad man will, on examination, admit as the desideratum even to the extent of safety and speed above indicated. The next congress, it is said is invited to secure its adoption and give to the world the result of the first experiment.

John Mackie, Esq. Postmaster of Fayetteville, A. C., has declined a reappointment. He has been connected with the office for the long period of fifty-two years—seven years as Clerk under his father, the late Duncan Mackie, and thirty-five years as Postmaster.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

[RECEIVED FOR THE CHARLESTON PRESS.]

Arrival of Santa Anna at Vera Cruz.—New Orleans, April 12, 5:30 P. M. Later advices from Vera Cruz state that SANTA ANNA arrived in that city on the 1st inst. His reception, however, was not cordial, and he left immediately for his hacienda near Jalapa.

Arrival of the Vice-President at Mobile.—Mobile, April 11.

The Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice-President of the United States, arrived in the U. S. steamer Fulton, at Mobile, at noon on Monday. His health is no better, and he seems to be very low.

GEORGE S. WALDEN, of Centre, Cherokee County, has been appointed United States Attorney, for the Northern District of Alabama.

Health of the Vice President.—New Orleans, April 13.

Accompanying from Mobile state that it is very doubtful whether Mr. King can survive many days.

MAKING HAY WHILE THE SUN SHINES.

The political guillotine at Washington is rather slow in its motions for the welfare of the country. Some of the Whig officers, as their last days approach—pursuing the practice so prevalent under the late Galphin administration—seen determined to make hay while the sun shines—that is, steal all they

can. The following dispatch to the Savannah Georgian is a case in point.

ATLANTA, April 8, '53. S. J. F. Levy, alias J. French, &c., &c., was arrested yesterday afternoon, at the instance of E. Hutchings, of the firm of Hutchings & Co., brokers, Louisville, Kentucky, on suspicion of having robbed the mails. Levy, confessed the robbery, delivered up some four thousand dollars of the money and will be taken back to Louisville in charge of Mr. Hutchings to-morrow. Levy, is said to be a special agent of the Post Office Department and a relative of a distinguished Senator in Congress from Kentucky. C. R. HANLEY, Jr.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS AGAIN SUCCESSFUL IN THE CURE OF A BAD LEG.—Extract of a letter from Mr. Brotherton, of Stanger, near Boodle, January 15th, 1851.—To Professor Holloway.—Sir—After my wife's confinement in 1848, she caught a severe cold, which settled in her right leg and foot, causing it to swell to an alarming size, ultimately forming into a most fearful appearance. The pain she endured was almost insupportable, and the treatment of her medical attendants did no good whatever. She therefore resolved to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and I am happy to say they have effected a perfect cure.

"PERSIN" WHAT IS "PERSIN"? This is not a made up name. It is derived from two Greek words, which mean, "I digest," and is the title given by a German chemist to the substance found in the stomachs of animals and man, by the aid of which food is dissolved, or digested. Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, or remedy for Dyspepsia, is simply the natural Pepsin obtained from the stomach of the Ox, and furnished in a convenient and agreeable form for popular use. It is doing a vast amount of good.

Executors Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 21st day of February, 1853, last, testamentary of the will of Jesse Hanson, late of Randolph County, Alabama, deceased, was granted to the undersigned by the Judge of Probate of said County. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are required to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

LINDSEY M. KEE, Executor.

HEALTH FOR THE STATES!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERIORATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Epsom, near Barchin, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir—I would not have the first opportunity of writing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a derangement of my bowels, and a general debility, which rendered me almost insupportable, and I was obliged to give up my usual avocations, and to remain in bed for several months. I was really weary of going about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition, I was induced to try your Pills, and after having taken a box, I was enabled to resume my usual avocations, and to feel as well as I have done for some time past. I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

John Lloyd.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY. Extract of a Letter from Edward Row, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir—Dear Sir, I have to inform you that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint.

EXHAUSTIVE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENCE OF HEADACHE. Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gorman, Chemist, of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir—Dear Sir, I have to inform you that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint.

DEAR SIR, I am pleased to say that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint.

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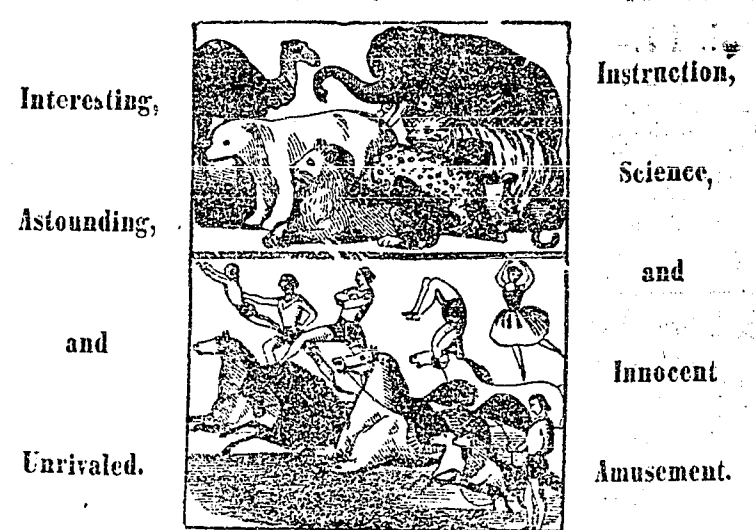
DEAR SIR, I am pleased to say that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint, and I feel it my duty to state, that I have been cured of my complaint.

"NO PENT UP SECTION CONTRACTS OUR FAME. THE BOUNDLESS CONTINENT PROCLAIMS OUR DRILLIANT NAME." Additional attraction without any additional Charge.

THE superb Numidian Lioness CLEOPATRA is on Exhibition among the other Animals, nursing TWO LION CUBS ONLY TWO WEEKS OLD!

ANOTHER STAR!

Mr. T. KING, the Wonderful Battoute Leaper, so distinguished in the North, will perform the immense feat of making a Flying Somerset from the Ground, over BOLIVAR, the highest ELEPHANT that was ever exhibited in America. The COMPANY will exhibit at JACKSONVILLE on Monday April 25th. ASHVILLE, Wednesday 26th. GREENSBORO, Thursday 21st. ALEXANDRIA, Friday 22d. OXFORD, Saturday 23rd. GOSHEN, Tuesday 26th April, 1853.



A World of Wonders, where Creation seems No more the Works of Nature, but her dreams!

ROBINSON & ELDRED'S GREAT FAVORITE

SOUTHERN CIRCUS,

AND SANDS' QUICK AND CO'S STUNNING COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Doors opened at 12 and 6 P. M. Performance commence at 1 and 7 P. M. The whole will be exhibited under one immense Pavilion, and only one fee of admission charged to see all.

NO HUMBUG.

But value given in the study of the splendid specimens of LIVING ANIMALS—the heavy laugh created by the sportive jests of the world-renowned Clowns—the superb Equestrianism, and the Magnificent Arena Entertainments for every dime you pay out.

"ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOT."

Come and see the best Menagerie and Circus in Existence. Come and see the only living specimen in America of the huge WHITE or POLAR BEAR, weighing 700 pounds, white as a snow drift, more ferocious than even the Tiger, and unmatchable in the Hyena. This splendid and curious specimen in unimpaired nature, excites attention and demands the interest of thousands of daily visitors, who throng to embrace the opportunity it is likely they may ever have of beholding this terrible curiosity. His fur is from six to eight inches long, and combines the texture and appearance of the finest Lamb's Wool, with the glossiness and softness of the richest silk.

Come and see the only living specimen in America of the Jet or Coal Black Indian TIGER—an animal so uncommon as to be of enormous value. Ancient Naturalists speak of Black Tiger as existing more in imagination than reality, but modern enterprise and scientific research have not only proved the truth of his existence, but have produced a specimen of his species, which is to be found in this beautiful collection and nowhere else—and see him.

Come and see the GREAT WAR ELEPHANT BOLIVAR, weighing 14,000 pounds, 11 ft. high, perfectly white, and the best performing Elephant in the world. Bolivar was captured by the British from the Sikhs, at the Punjab, transported to England and sold to the late Earl of Derby, and at the demise of the Earl he was purchased for \$15,000 and placed in this collection.

Come and see the only specimen of the GRIZZLY BEAR OF CALIFORNIA, ever exhibited in the Southern country—an animal known but little of by Naturalists, until within the past few years. He is wonderfully ferocious, and attains an enormous size, that they have already been reported weighing 1200 pounds.

Come and see the KINGS and QUEENS OF THE FOREST. The superb LION and LIONESS, attached to this establishment. Young, freshly caught, full of life and animation, they present a splendid natural spectacle. Come and see the great variety of MONKEYS and PAROONS ever exhibited, full of tricks, grace, agility and fun—they are a perpetual source of amusement.

Come and see the wonderful nondescript half Leopard and half Tiger—a huge animal of tremendous strength and fierceness, presumed to be the only "chimaera" of the kind in existence.

Come and see the beautiful and sandy ALPACCA of the East—the great bearded Syrian "CAMEL of the Desert, and the beautiful spotted OCCLOT of Mexico and Peru—the sprightly Kangaroo of New Holland, and the gorgeous South American and Arabian Ostriches—the untamed, striped and spotted Hyenas—the varied plumaged Gulls and Silver Pheasants, the Adjutant or Fabled Stork—and be sure to come and see the

BLACK AND WHITE SWANS.

Together with a host of other smaller specimens too numerous to mention.

Come and see, without extra charge, Robinson & Eldred's SOUTHERN CIRCUS. Everything new, surpassingly elegant and complete, at a cost of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Each performance a star, and each star a brilliant orb! More—We perform to please! Energy, Labor, Talent, Novelty, and Expense combined to gratify and please the public.

THE BAND comprises 12 Musicians, chosen for the renown they have won in Germany

File Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 17.—No. 17.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY APRIL, 26, 1853.

Whole No. 855

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY J. F. GRANT & J. H. CALDWELL, At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. One dollar per square for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

LAW NOTICES.

Whitley & Ellis. HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

C. C. WHITLEY, January 5, '52.

M. B. DONEGAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Gaylesville, Cherokee County, Ala.—Try him. Feb. 23d, 1853.

Taruley & Davis, Attorneys at Law, AND Solicitors in Chancery. WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

A. D. DRESS. M. J. TENSLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala. March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN. DESIRES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 5, Office Row. May 6, 1851.

James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law, AND Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store, February, 25 1852.

B. F. PORTER. W. J. HARRISON. PORTER & HARRISON, Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Counties of DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Marshall, Benton, Jackson and Madison, and in the Supreme Court of Alabama. They will promptly attend to any business committed to their professional management. Office in Lechman, DeKalb County, Alabama. April 6, 1852.

Marshall & Forney, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Office formerly occupied by Walker & Martin.

JAS. B. MARTIN. January 1, '52. WM. H. FORNEY.

Waldeen & McSpadden, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and Jackson.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co. Ala. January 13, 1852.

B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law. ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. ly

MADISON HOUSE, Montgomery Ala.

I have leased the MADISON HOUSE, in Montgomery Ala. from W. T. Taylor, Esq., and will be much obliged to the public for such patronage as they may extend to me, and pledge myself to fully sustain its reputation as a hotel of the first class.

WM. H. TAYLOR. Oct. 12, 1852.—ly

LIVERY STABLE In Jacksonville Alabama.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has opened a Livery Stable, in the Town of Jacksonville, and is prepared to accommodate those who may desire, with Carriages and Buggies, double and single horses, and Saddle and Harness horses; and also to keep Horses, for sale, day, week, or month, as desired.

All at Liberal Prices. Strangers who may visit Jacksonville, by enquiring for the Stables of the undersigned can be furnished with conveyances at the shortest notice.

WHITE A. MARABLE. Nov. 26, 1852.

PAIN KILLER. PREPARED according to an approved formula, and of warranted purity, for sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

March 2, 1852.

POETRY.

TO-MORROW.

What'er the grief that dims the eye,
What'er the cause of sorrow,
We turn us to the weeping sky,
And say, we'll smile to-morrow.

And when from those we love we part,
From hope we comfort borrow,
And whisper to our aching heart,
We'll meet again to-morrow.

But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still
An image of to-day,
Still tears our heavy eyelids fill,
Still mourn we those away.

And when that morrow too is past—
(A yesterday of sorrow)
Hope smiling cheats us to the last,
With a vision of to-morrow.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

VAIN REGRET.

(IN Imitation of PINDAR.)

Where are the sunny hopes which gild
My girlhood's happy hours,
When unconcerned, from duties free,
I culled life's fairest flowers.

Alas! those joys have long since past,
Too fair and beautiful to last,
Could I in steadily mournful live,
In marble halls could stand.

Have all that wealth and love could give,
Aye, the world at my command,
I would be too late; for time and fate
Have ravaged life's white page.

And the world can be no joy to me
In decrepitude and age,
I could deck my hair with jewels rare,
But the hair is thin and grey.

Rich silks from Persia's looms are not
Aliments for decay,
Then what matters it that songs and wit
And golden cups and flowers.

Are daily mine, when the syzygy of time
Beeps like my beating hours,
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Jock's paternal love was repaid at last; chance threw in his way a canny young lass, both good and bonny; they were united, and Jeanie was the sole fruit of this marriage. But Jeanie proved a host in herself, and grew up the best-natured, the prettiest, and the most industrious lass in the village, and was a general favorite both with young and old. She helped her mother in the house, bound shoes for her father, and attended to all the wants of her dear old grandfather, Saunders Burns, who was so much attached to his little handmaid, that he was never happy when she was absent.

"Happiness is not a flower of long growth in this world; it requires the dew and sunlight of Heaven to nourish it, and it soon withers, removed from its native skies. The chelera visited the remote village. It smote the strong man in the pride of his strength, and while it spared the helplessness and aged grandfather, Saunders Burns, who was so much attached to his little handmaid, that he was never happy when she was absent.

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We were one of the first settlers in that place, and we found the work before us rough and hard to our hearts' content; but Willie had a strong motive for exertion—and never did man work harder than he did that first year on his bush-farm, for the love of Jeanie Burns.

"We built a comfortable log-house, in which we were assisted by the few neighbors we had, who likewise lent a hand in clearing ten acres we had chopped for fall-crop. All this time Willie kept up a constant correspondence with Jeanie Burns, and he used to talk to me of her coming out, and his future plans, every night when his work was done. 'If I had not loved and respected the girl myself I should have got much tired of the subject.'

"We had just put in our first crop of wheat, when a letter came from Jeanie, bringing us the news of her grandfather's man in the pride of his strength, and while it spared the helplessness and aged grandfather, Saunders Burns, who was so much attached to his little handmaid, that he was never happy when she was absent.

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Experiments, upon a large scale, will, however, best prove the practical utility of this mode of aerial navigation.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Los Angeles Star of Feb. 26, contains a detailed account of the murderous assault which took place at Los Angeles at the house of Mr. Stearns on the evening of the celebration of Washington's birthday. It appears that a ball was given by several gentlemen on the occasion, which they were attacked by a mob outside. Shots were fired from within and without. Those of Judge Norton and Col. Wasson, who were in the house, took effect on Dr. Overstreet, and one Elias Cook among the party outside, both of whom were killed, and severely wounding another of the name of Moore. Dr. Overstreet was for some time Clerk to the Board of Land Commissioners and was believed to be from Washington. The cause of the attack is said to have been offence taken at being left out in the invitations to the ball.

GEN. CUSHING.—A Washington letter says: It appears that General Cushing is the only man in the cabinet who can talk anything besides English. At the diplomatic dinner given by M. de Badois on Wednesday, the Attorney General charmed and surprised distinguished party by his captivating and versatile accomplishments. Like a veritable polyglot, he conversed in French with M. Le Comte de Sautiges, in Spanish with Baron Calheron de la Barca, and in Dutch with Baron Tessa, spoke German with Baron Von Gerolt, Portuguese with De Figueira, and the most unexceptionable Tuscan with the representative of the Two Sicilies.

The once powerful kingdom of Turkey seems destined to be blotched from the map of Europe and Asia. Of its large possessions, Egypt has been lost, Greece has regained its independence, and the Crimea is occupied by a European race; Russia has established a protectorate in Moldavia and Wallacia, and Montenegro is now under the protection of Austria, which country, it is more than probable, will soon extend its dominion over the Turkish Provinces on the Adriatic, if it has not done so already. The Crescent is paling before the Cross.—Boston Journal.

The Division of California into three States, distinct and separate, is now contemplated and pressed there. A majority of the Legislature, it is said, will order a State Convention, and upon that Convention will depend the mode, manner, and boundaries of Division.

The three States are to be named "Sierra," the mountain division, which has about 23,000 inhabitants by the last census; "California," which has 207,383; and "Tulare," the southern state, including Los Angeles and San Diego, which has 34,150 inhabitants, and about seven and a half millions of property. This southern state of Tulare, in the division, it is contemplated by many of the occupants to make a slave state—and one of the objects of pressing the division is to establish slavery there.

A fatal affray occurred near this city on the night of the 16th instant in which a man by the name of Michael Massy was killed. A reward of \$200 is offered for the apprehension of Andrew J. Bishop and Joshua Shelton charged with the murder.—Knowlton's Statesman 30th ult.

The Flying Machine.—The Washington Republic of Monday says: "The Aeroport was again exhibited by Mr. Porter on Saturday night, at Carusi's Saloon. To see this miniature, sylph-like vessel, with its gay and airy saloon filled with automaton passengers, looking out at the windows, actually elevated in the atmosphere, and propelling a way in any direction by steam power, according to the states of its own helm, tends to strengthen the hope that the untiring projector of this means of aerial navigation may succeed in bringing it to a practical result. Mr. Porter seems to be sanguine that a machine on this principle can be constructed, capable of making two trips to California and back in the course of a week, carrying two hundred passengers; thus at one would do well to press a snug profit on the investment, 30th ult.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1853.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER BROWN, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SUBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorized to announce SEVIER ELSTON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN SMYTH, (lame), as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL P. McCLUNEY, to announce him as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce J. L. WHITESIDE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES A. WATSON, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce HON. ROBERT H. WILSON as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce J. N. WILLS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce COL. H. M. McCAGHIREN as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

DEATH OF HON. W. R. KING.

The apprehensions of the whole country, in relation to the Vice President, mournfully realized in the announcement of his death, at his home, in Dallas county, on Monday the 18th inst.

Col. King's name is as familiar in Alabama as "household words," and indeed, throughout the entire country, by his mild, courteous and dignified bearing, his firm and unflinching patriotism, his virtues have been made known and appreciated, and his memory will be cherished, and his late exploits will be gloried in, as the course of this distinguished statesman and patriot.

Col. King, in brilliancy of intellect, and oratorical powers did not compare with his illustrious contemporaries, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, but in sound judgment, discretion, firmness, prudence, conscientiousness and patriotism, he probably had no superior; and hence, the confidence he had upon the people and the success which ever attended him through his long and useful career.

He was born in North Carolina, in 1750.—He represented his county one session in the State Legislature. In 1811 he was elected a member to Congress from his district, and in 1813 & 1815 he was re-elected. Before the expiration of his third term he was appointed Secretary of Legation to WILLIAM PINKNEY of Maryland—after an absence of two years he returned home and moved to Alabama. In 1819 he was elected one of the first Senators to Congress from this State, and as an evidence of the high appreciation of his merit and the position he had already attained in his adopted State, his friends suggested his name and secured his election to this honorable and responsible station while he was absent from home. In the capacity of United States Senator he served our state ably and faithfully for four consecutive terms or twenty-four years, reflecting honor upon the state which had conferred honor upon him. In 1844 he was sent as Minister to France, where he discharged his responsible duties in such a manner as to give incontestable evidence of diplomatic skill. In 1846 he returned home, and for two years remained in undisturbed quiet upon his farm. In 1848, when A. P. Bagby was sent to Russia, Col. King was again elected to the Senate, and when Gen. Taylor died and Mr. Fillmore became President he was elected President of the Senate. At the late democratic convention at Baltimore, he was nominated for the Vice Presidency and November last was elected by an almost unprecedented vote to the second term of the gift of the people.

It will be seen by reference to his advertisement that S. Swar, of Montgomery, has removed his splendid jewelry establishment from the Masonic Hall building to the Iron Front Store, opposite the Montgomery Hall.

We have delayed our paper a few hours for the purpose of publishing the proceedings of the democratic meeting in this place, and other late items—hoping that our readers would rather wait for these things one day than one week.

CENTRE ALA.
April 14th, 1853.

At an adjourned meeting of the democracy of Cherokee County, of the above date, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1st. Resolved, That the democracy of Cherokee County are deeply impressed with the necessity of maintaining the union and harmony of the democratic party of Alabama, and that they will cordially unite with their brethren of other counties in this State, in maintaining entire and unbroken our party or organization.

2nd. Resolved, That in the State convention to be assembled at Montgomery, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for Governor, as well as, in the District Convention to be assembled at Wetlowe, for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in Congress, it is expedient and desirable that the democracy of Cherokee County should be represented.

3rd. Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent Cherokee County in said State Convention.

4th. Resolved, That ten delegates be appointed by this meeting to represent Cherokee County in said District Convention.

After the adoption of the above resolutions by said meeting, it was moved to appoint committees to select names of persons to act as delegates to the respective conventions aforesaid, which motion was unanimously carried, and said committees so appointed reported the following names as delegates to the district convention, viz:

W. W. Little, Esq., Jonathan Pratt, M. B. Dunagan, John S. Moragne, Benj. Savage, Dr. John L. Harris, Dr. J. C. White, Maj. Wm. Milner, F. M. Hardwick, Gen. S. C. Ward.

And for the State convention the following named gentlemen were made delegates, viz:

D. W. Baine, Esq., O. S. Walden, Esq., P. J. Chisholm, Esq., Ebenezer Pitts, Lewis Cunningham, Martin Hall, Wm. C. White, Hon. M. J. Turney, Wm. Lay, L. D. Griffiths.

After which the meeting adjourned sine die.

M. J. TURNLEY, Chm.
M. B. DUNAGAN, Secy.

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Be it Resolved, That the Chairman, with the approbation of the meeting, appoint thirty delegates to represent the democracy of Randolph in the democratic convention to be held in Montgomery on the first Monday in May.

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Resolved, That the delegates to each convention without instructions as to the selection of candidates.

Resolved, That the Jacksonville Republican and Sunny South be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

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